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Original Poetry.

THE PRAYER OF LONELINESS.

"Gone—and for ever—from my yearning sight!"

Not where the cold grey dawn is slowly breaking
Do I most miss thee, loved one, from my side;
Though sad the memory, in that lonely waking,
Of smiles that once unto mine own replied.
Thy kiss upon my brow seems softly stealing,
There bursts from quivering lips a stifled moan,
The silence and the dawn are both revealing,
I am alone, alone.

And when the twilight lingers, faintly fading,
The gloom will deepen likewise in my soul;
Remembrance of past joys, the present shading,
Grief yields to tears that mock my strong control.

Thy gentle hand seems lightly still caressing
The banded hair, so loved, so praised by thee;
Then as in days gone by, I hear thy blessing,
Breathed o'er me tenderly!

Midnight, with fearful dreams and wilder terror!
That dark and lonely vigil I must keep;
Sometimes awaking,—oh, most mournful error!—
With hope to find thee watching o'er my sleep.
Yet though such moments have a tender sorrow,
There is one pang—one grief—beyond them all;
A night of bitterness that knows no morrow,
Sweeps o'er me like a pall.

This thought, when standing by thy grave, is present;
That we are separate for Eternity,

Thy priceless love, that made life's paths so pleasant,
May be in thy new home withdrawn from me,—

That thou—so pure—wilt mark my sinful straying,
Looking with holy eyes on each intent,
To find when most my heart seems humbly praying,
Evil with good is blent.

And knowing souls impure may not inherit
The boon of "fear cast out by perfect love"—
That I, though striving faintly, may not merit
A home with thee in fairer worlds above,—
Turning from earth, and all its errors gladly,
Thy spirit weary of its fruitless care,
May leave me,—with white pinions drooping sadly—
To darkness and despair.

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I pray thee linger!—listen to my pleading!

Oh, if the memory may to thee come,
Of the devotion which I gave, unheeding
My sorrow, and the blight of heart and home,—
The stern fulfilment of thy prayer in dying,
Which daily guides my life and fills my heart,—
If this can thrill thee, on my truth relying,
Thou canst not so depart!

Oh, never leave me! For a while forsaking
The rest which thou in toil hast nobly won,—
Watch o'er me as of old, my sleep, my waking,
Till I with life's temptations shall have done;
The knowledge would so soothe this restless yearning,

To sleep beside thee, in the same still grave,
And blest thy mission unto earth returning,
Thy wife, to shield, and save. N.

Gleanings of a Continental Tour.

NO. XII.

The Valley of Chamouny.

WE left Geneva, at seven o'clock on a lovely morning of August, for St. Martin, on the long-expected tour to Chamouny. Singularly enough, we met in the diligence our English companions on the Righi, and our Russian and Belgian friends. At Bonneville, the valley of the Arve, along which the whole road runs, begins to assume all the beauty which green slopes of the finest verdure and rich clusters of trees, casting cool and deep shade over it, and waving crops and pleasant farm-houses, combine to produce. The fertility of this district is caused chiefly by the overflow of the river when the snows of winter have melted. The Mole mountain and its ridge rise on the other side, clothed in a forest of firs, a rather unusual thing, Swiss mountains being generally craggy, uneven, and naked. The Arve is, as almost all mountain streams, much reduced in size during the summer, and straggles through a wide channel of blancheted stones, over which it, in spring, dashes with frightful impetuosity. Our pleasure in this lovely drive, however, was perpetually damped by the crowds of rosy, well fed children, which every farm-house pours out, who leave their play to beg, under various pretences, a pittance from the traveller. It is, indeed, only in the fashionable routes, in the Oberland and here, that lavish thoughtlessness has nourished this evil; one which has not the excuse of the starving peasantry of Ireland, or the squalid wretches who beg in Italy. At St. Martin's, where people leave the diligence and begin the ascent in the queer, uncomfortable conveyance of the country, the char-à-banc, the opening of the valley discloses, for the first time, the summit of Mt. Blanc, blocking it up, and appearing by its distance 12 miles, its base being concealed from sight, like an immense snow-drift amid the green which forms the sides of the picture. Ever mounting over rocks, and frequently through shallow streams, we passed the Tarent Noir and the little hamlet of Servoz, and entered one of the wildest passes I ever saw, conducting to the point where the road descends into the valley. The immense mountains blocked us in on the right and on the left amidst the gloomiest beauties of nature; and every part down to the bottom of the enormous gorge, on the edge of which we drove, was

covered with pines. It was after sunset as we passed through this gorge. On each side and behind us was dark shadow, while before us, at the end of this great gallery of nature, was Mt. Blanc, a tri-colored mass of glory. Its lower portion, no longer illumined by the sun, was gloom; above, a craggy and naked belt still red and fiery from the presence of the orb of day, and above the still higher sea of snows sought the blue sky. It was night when we descended into the valley of Chamouny, swept past the glacier of Bosson, and entered the town. Mt. Blanc was just above us; its immensity of snow alone came brightly and glowingly out from the darkness, and just above its shining peak (as if a few feet) a brilliant star hung, like a burning point, pure and heavenly. With these two simple elements of the sublime, no other to break their effect, darkness around, it was a time to feel how great is God; but still more to acknowledge how good he is—how beneficent!

Our first business at Chamouny was to get lodgings; our second, supper; our third, to send for the chief-guide, or Syndic, and to order one of his subordinates for Montanvert the next day. The Syndic soon appeared, and his respectful, polished, and somewhat ceremonious manners, quite of the old style, showed him to be a character, if opportunity offered, well worth the studying.

The valley of Chamouny, or Chamouni, called by its inhabitants, and therefore its proper name, Chamonix, anciently La Prieure, its modern appellation being derived from the natural fortifications which surround it ("Champ Muni"), was first laid open to English travellers by the researches of Wyndham and Pocock in 1743. Since then this heart of the highest mountain chain in Europe, from which the giant of the Alps, with its attendant peaks, fitly called "needles," can best be seen and enjoyed, has been the summer resort of English and others. Hotels have started up without number, and not one but exhibits every morning the usual sight of mules, panniers of provisions, clamps, and alpenstocks, watched by the guides, and surrounded by a miscellaneous crowd of urchins, who seem never to tire gazing at a scene of daily occurrence. In 1821, the King of Sardinia formed a body of guides, now 60 in number, whom he subjected to a code of laws, a tariff of charges, and a Syndic, and joined to them a subsidiary body of mules, in number 130, regularly entered and enrolled. Thus one is sure to ascend the Montanvert or the Flechère on an office-bearing mule, and not on one of the "herd unknown to fame."

The valley is inclosed on all sides by Mt. Blanc and other mountains of the chain, to the sharp peaks of which the felicitous name of "Aiguilles" (needles) has been given. On the near side of the Arve, the Breven, Flechère, and the line of the Aiguilles ranges, block in the valley, over the river. Mt. Blanc rises in grandeur with the Montanvert, and the Aiguilles du Midi, du Moine, de Dru and Verde, continuing the barrier, while the immense glaciers of Tacony, de Boisson, du Bois, and Argentièrre, sweep down from between their forming mountains, and hang imminent over the plain.

The great attraction of the vale is, of course, the monarch of the chain:—

"Mt. Blanc is the monarch of mountains,
They crowned him long ago
On a throne of rocks, in a robe of clouds,
With a diadem of snow."

Yet Mt. Blanc disappointed me, and that because its height cannot be estimated by eyes used only to common distances: and it seems not greatly superior to many of half its size. As a beautiful object it is not comparable to that jewel of the Bernese chain, the Jungfrau. It needs reflection to estimate its height. Why does the snow lie half-way down its sides instead of merely resting on its summit? Why does the sun which has set upon the Breven yet tinge its top? But enthusiasm is the worst yoke-fellow in the world for reflection, and is sure rapidly to melt away in the process of reasoning. The ridges, in fact, astonished me by their deception. Setting aside Mt. Blanc, here are half a hundred colossals, yet they do not appear so. Their forms are abrupt and beautiful, and the long line of sharp needles on either side is grand; but to the far-famed and wonderful valley of Chamouny, I was obliged to confess the Bernese Oberland superior; for there every magnificent and every beautiful feature which Providence has strewn upon the earth to make it a Paradise, a study, and a temple, combines to delight the spectator with its never ceasing variety. The little village, quiet and simple, lies just on the Arve, which seems strangely gentle as it murmurs along amid the sharp Aiguilles, the craggy mountains, the snow which crowns, the glaciers which descend from between them, and the "silent sea of pines" which clothes the less elevated regions.

The great wonder, after all, of the valley is the Mer de Glace, reached in about two hours from the village, by the ascent of Montanvert. At the risk of the contempt of all those who take their views from guide-books, and who praise when they praise, I confess that the Mer de Glace appeared to me to be neither grand nor beautiful. The mountains which inclose it, indeed, are so high, and everything is on such a grand scale, that the eye cannot do justice to what it sees. It is only by descending from the chalet, whence the best general view is had, and walking over the sea, that we find that what appeared there the mere roughness of uneven ice is, in reality, a vast conglomerate formed of immense piles of ice, as like frozen waves as possible, and extending up the enormous ravine as far as the eye can reach. The green clefts which separate the mass in all directions, and which penetrate it to unknown depths are beautiful, but frightful. Notwithstanding the fatigue and danger, some few persons visit the "Jardin," a queer spot curiously isolated in the midst of this field of ice, but situated many miles from the place where we stood.

This immense sea of ice, which fills up the whole gorge of two vast mountains to the height of thousands of feet from the plains, and finally sweeping down into the valley to form the glacier du Bois, is certainly one of those few objects which force the mind to adore the Creator of the world. These "motionless torrents, silent cataracts," hang from the mountain's brow as if they indeed

— "heard a mighty voice
and stopped at once amidst their maddest plunge;"

and the feelings of sublimity they excite are well depicted in the poem of Coleridge from which the quotation is made, one of the noblest in the language.

Two passes lead from Chamouny to Mar-

tigny, where the traveller joins the grand route over the Simplon. The Muscovite was clamorous that we should pursue the pass of the Tête Noir, which is throughout one of the finest in Savoy, rather than that over the Col de Balme, which presents little attraction except one unrivalled view of Mt. Blanc, and accordingly we set out, three Americans, and two Englishmen, a Russian, and a Belgian. The source of the Arveiron, one of the sights of the valley, was not in visiting trim, in consequence of the fall of a large block of ice upon it. We therefore did not turn aside to see it, but pushed at once for the pass, and arrived at Martigny after nine hours' travel. Just after we set out, an incident evidenced that we were yet on a fashionable route. My bucephalus not being disposed for unnecessary exertion, I asked a young urchin by the road-side for a switch he was flourishing in his hand. In almost any other country he would have handed it to me, but the true little Swiss beggar replied, "Ah! oui, mais il faut me donner quelque chose." The road was alive with peasants, and to all we gave, and from all we received the "Bonjour" universal among all classes of travellers in the Alps. To every pretty girl our Russian and Belgian gallantly doffed their caps and addressed a word of compliment, returned with ease, quickness, and a laughing and somewhat coquettish manner. I have never seen as sprightly and light-hearted a peasantry, and I repeatedly wished a Sterne had been present to have appropriated each incident and made it immortal. I would not, for the nine hours' ride, have missed a sight I witnessed just on the frontier of Savoy and the Valais, in the centre of the pass. Before a little isolated chapel, stuffed full of people to the door, service going on, organ pealing, there was a true *market-overt*, consisting of a crowd of country-women with their gay, red dresses, Italian faces, and eyes which burn through one, seated in a circle, each with her basket of fruit, &c., encompassed by a few stragglers of the other sex. What a contrast did this little chapel in the heart of the mountains present—within all devotion, apparently—without all life and gaiety! When our cavalcade, guides and all, came up, and we got mixed in with the crowd of pretty sellers, scowling peasants, and mules poking their noses, purposely unchecked by our bridles, into the baskets, to the well counterfeited horror of their coquettish owners, I thought the scene one of the most striking I had ever seen.

To the scenery of the Tête Noire, inexpressive as all descriptions of scenery must be, language is incapable of doing justice. It is an epitome of the wonders of Switzerland; every species of wild, savage, and of lonely scenery in a mountainous country being there found. Its character varies every moment, now stern and barren, now diversified with firs, crags and green slopes, rushing streams, falls of water, fine cascades, and a road, wild and rocky, through a gloomy forest. Amidst this magnificence, wherever it is possible to rescue a tract from the rocks, the industrious Valaisan and Savoyard have converted it into a lovely expanse. The mountains now recede, leaving a rich valley, now closing into a gorge, yet prevent not the cultivation of thin slips or contracted nests. Here whole meadows are seen stretching up and down on the steep slopes; there a lovely spot where alone nature is kind to the husbandman; while everywhere are seen cottages perched in almost inaccessible retreats. Near the auberge at the top of the pass, the road is carried over an enormous

height, and the whole valley is seen, with a fairy waterfall slowly and majestically pouring from the opposite cliffs a succession of snake-like streams. The descent is along a very bad road, by great heights, covered with pines taking root far below, yet rearing their mast-like forms far above. From the crest of the Forclas, the vast ascent, up which our animals fairly clambered, the gorgeous view of Martigny and its valley, and the road to sunny Italy, bursts upon the sight. It lies far below, and miles in advance a rich, stretched-out table-land, the burgh and town of Martigny, the Rhone, like a glittering line of silver, the long, straight line of the Simplon, and bounding the view on all sides, mountains on mountains whose snows mingled with the clouds. Through the rich gap which formed the foreground of this noble view, with short undulations and verdure as bright as in an English park, we clattered into the streets of Martigny at full trot. Thence, and not satisfied with nine hours in the saddle, we took a conveyance along the valley of the Rhone, by the fall of Sallanches, bursting from the crag like the water produced for the children of Israel by Aaron's rod, and through the streets of St. Maurice, built against and partly excavated from the rock, till at Villeneuve we again hailed the blue waters of the Lake of Geneva.

J. B.

Reviews.

DIXON'S LIFE OF HOWARD.

John Howard, and the Prison World of Europe, from original and authentic documents. By Hepworth Dixon, with an introductory essay, by R. W. Dickinson, D.D., slightly abridged. New York, Carter & Brothers.

THIS is a rapid, brilliant narrative of the career of the great philanthropist, written with something of the spirit of Macaulay. It is picturesque in its details, sweeping and comprehensive in its general outline. The man is presented to us as a whole; his character is unfolded in its natural growth and development. The author's sympathies are with the puritan, evangelical traits of Howard, on the side of freedom and reform. He is well trained in the impressive school of modern London newspaper and review writing. Howard stands forth distinctly on his pages as marked a man as Loyola, or Bunyan, or Martyn. We are reminded in his history of the forces which produced them; of the inner struggles, the trials, and the victory, which are summed up in one word—character.

The remarkable characteristic of Howard was his union of invincible enthusiasm with the quiet, matter-of-fact performance of duty. He was at once the plainest and most heroic of men. He carried with him through life the training of his early apprenticeship to a grocer. The *hoc age* was his habit always. He visited prisons with the business formalities of a carpenter or surgeon, counting steps, measuring windows, with few words; but the motives which carried him there would have sustained a martyr at the stake. His name might not irreverently be added to the divine Apostle's enumeration in the Epistle to the Hebrews of the children of Faith. His travels and imprisonments remind us of the life of that apostle himself. His religious connexions, his Puritan character, were the secret springs of a career which might easily be misunderstood as the oddity of a warped, one-sided intellect. They gave unity to his life—and what higher service can a biographer render than to exhibit this unity in the life of any man!

It is to be observed that Howard's philanthropy was not assumed at any particular moment of his life; that he did not fall into it because it was the fashion, or for any external motive. It was strictly original with him, the fruit of his nature, and the circumstances in which he was placed. It grew with his life. His father before him was a stern, self-denying, methodical man, and bequeathed to his son those puritan virtues. His ill-health brought home to him the need of sympathy. On his recovery from a fit of illness in his twenty-fifth year, he married an aged widow of fifty-two, who had been his nurse, and this out of a pure sense of duty and a feeling of dependence. He lived happily too with her, a feeble old invalid, till her death. His second marriage subsequently to a lady of his own age was marked by its prudence and affection. An anecdote of the courtship is a novelty for the present day. He stipulated before marriage that "in all matters of difference of opinion his voice should rule." The wife soon sold her jewels, and founded a fund for the sick and destitute, to which her husband, quite as a matter of course, contributed his surplus income. At these periods Howard, who inherited a country seat and considerable property, passed his time in making improvements, not merely for his own habitation, but model cottages for the poor. When he was afterwards carried a prisoner of war into France, he learned something experimentally of dungeons and prison fare, but the root of the matter, in his practical benevolence and reform, was in him before that. It was not an accident, but the discharge of a plain duty before him, which fixed his attention firmly on prison reforms. He was made sheriff of Bedford, and his office carried him into the cell where Bunyan had written the *Pilgrim's Progress*. This is worth remembering as separating Howard from the cant and assumption of philanthropy. The association with Bunyan is one of those links in history, not uncommon, which bind together the names of good men.

HOWARD AND BUNYAN.

"In other respects, and apart from the accidents of the case, the prison at Bedford was a fitting scene for the inauguration of his philanthropic career. Its walls were already glorified by the long captivity of Bunyan. Seldom does such a combination occur. From that obscure and petty prison proceeded, but at a long interval of time, two of the noblest and most precious works of man—Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, and Howard's labors of charity and love. Here that famous puritan—a man whom Milton and Cromwell would have loved and honored—was confined for twelve long years, after the restoration of the Stuart dynasty—1660–72—for the high crime and misdemeanor of denying the right divine of kings and hierarchs to govern wrong; and here, he not only conceived, but also wrote, his famous allegory, that true and genuine book—which has perhaps done more for the spread of real piety and religious sentiment in this country, than any other uninspired production;—supporting himself the while, by his industry in the art of making tags and purses; which he, in common with his fellow-captives, was permitted to sell to visitors. Himself a Puritan of the grand and genuine Miltonic stamp, Howard would certainly feel a deep respect and veneration for this prison on Bunyan's account; and here his own efforts and investigations were to begin."

We may here notice some of the early traits of Howard's character, in the earlier premature periods of his life. Of these his religious convictions were undoubtedly the foremost, and we would refer the reader particularly to them as they appear in the extracts

from his private diary in Mr. Dixon's narrative. His family affections, his love of home, were a source of strength. The memory of his second wife he bore about with him as a religious consecration:—

HIS WIFE.

"By temperament, Howard was calm and undemonstrative; but there were depths in his nature not easily fathomed. His love for his wife had been an illimitable passion. The day of her death was held sacred in his calendar,—kept for evermore as a day of fasting and meditation. Everything connected with her memory, how distantly soever, was hallowed in his mind by the association. Many years after her demise, on the eve of his departure on one of his long and perilous journeys across the continent of Europe, he was walking in the gardens with the son whose birth had cost the precious life, examining some plantations which they had recently been making, and arranging a plan for future improvements. On coming to the planted walk, he stood still; there was a pause in the conversation; the old man's thoughts were busy with the past: at length he broke silence:—'Jack,' said he, in a tender and solemn tone, 'in case I should not come back, you will pursue this work, or not, as you may think proper; but remember, this walk was planted by your mother; and, if you ever touch a twig of it, may my blessing never rest upon you!'"

His relations with his neighbors were patriarchal:—

HOWARD IN THE COUNTRY.

"In all Howard's relations with his domestics and tenants, we see the very form and pressure of ancient, oriental manners. His habits recall a thousand exquisite pictures of primitive life—Boaz going forth amongst the reapers where he first encountered Ruth—Miltiades sitting at the portico of his dwelling, calling to the strangers from the Chersonese, as they were passing by tired and soiled by travel, and offering them the hospitalities of his house—and other charming images rise up to memory as fitting counterparts to the frequent glimpses which we get of the patriarch of Cardington. Howard regularly visited all the cottagers on his estate—entered their habitations in the most familiar manner—conversed with them about their humble affairs—listened to their representations, and administered to their wants."

There was no parsimony, no illiberality about the man in one or two important particulars. His constitutional ill health compelled him to be an ascetic in his diet; but he did not make that an incentive to acerbity to others, or its enforced economy an excuse for avarice. He did not borrow a vice to pay for a virtue. There is a curious anecdote to illustrate this:—

DOES NOT ROB PETER TO PAY PAUL.

"When he arrived at any town where he intended to rest for the night, he would go to the best hotel, order his dinner, with beer and wine, just like any other traveller, and stipulate that his own servant should wait upon him at table. When the cloth was laid, the viands spread out, and the host withdrawn, honest Prole would quietly remove the costly luxuries from the table to the sideboard, while his eccentric master would busy himself in preparing his homely repast of bread and milk, upon which he would then banquet with gusto,—equally to his own satisfaction and that of the landlord. Waiters, postillions, and all persons of their class, he was in the habit of paying munificently, being unwilling to have his mind disturbed, or his temper chafed, by paltry disputes about a few pence. He used to say that in the expenses of a journey which must necessarily cost three or four hundred pounds, twenty or thirty pounds extra were not worth a thought; and his liberalities in these matters not only procured him the good will of those who were the humble, but not unimpor-

tant instruments of his rapid progresses from place to place, but often accelerated his transits, and saved that time which was of so much more value to the world than money."

When he returned home from those travels on the continent, made in the noble language of Burke, "to take the gauge and dimensions of misery, depression, and contempt, to remember the forgotten, to attend to the neglected, to visit the forsaken," it was not with the feelings of a man absorbed in the prospect of the admiration of a season in London; but with recollections of the children of his friends:—"He seldom returned from one of his European tours, without bringing a cargo of foreign toys for his little favorites."

Of that great career of prison reform upon which Howard entered, it is impossible in any briefer limits than those of the volume before us to speak adequately. We must traverse the counties of England and the states of Great Britain, the countries of Europe, and again and again retrace our steps, if we would follow him. We must become acquainted with well nigh every form of human misery. The mind staggers under the simple enumeration. We grow dizzy with the fearful toil as we survey his routes crossing each other, again and again repeated, over the map of Europe. The simplicity of the means and ends adds to the wonderment. Howard sought no rewards, would take none; he had no literary ambition, deferred to the talents of others; was a very different personage from a Commissioner of the present day supported by government, with official pomp and authority, or writing for a London newspaper, or a fashionable author looking up misery to enliven the pages of a new romance. It was the plain naked fact which he sought, the unrecorded relief of misery. His books are statistics, little more; but their simple facts and figures were the hand-writing on the wall against the abuses and neglects of power.

Mr. Dixon traces the progress of prison discipline in England, and while he admits that all theories on the subject are yet unsettled, attributes to Howard the general practical reform. His account is interesting as a picture of manners in England. His voice on the subject of transportation is an echo of the now popular condemnation of that gigantic abuse, the saddest in the history of nations.

The story of Howard's death, his "martyrdom," as the chapter is entitled, is told with feeling. Howard left England with the death-shadow over him. As Sir Thomas More, in his last days, told his garrulous wife, "the way to heaven was as near from the Tower as from Lambeth," so Howard replied to a friend:—"The way to heaven from Grand Cairo is as near as from London."

Mr. Dixon thus narrates

THE LAST SCENES AT CHERSON.

"Early on the morning of the 20th [January, 1790], came to see him his most intimate friend, Admiral Priestman—a Russianized Englishman in the service of the Empress. During his sojourn at Cherson, Howard had been in the habit of almost daily intercourse with his gallant ex-countryman. When taken ill, not himself considering it at first serious, no notice of it had been sent out; but not seeing his friend for several days, Priestman began to feel uneasy, and went off to his lodgings to learn the cause. He found Howard sitting at a small stove in his bedroom—the winter was excessively severe—and very weak and low. The Admiral thought him merely laboring under a temporary depression of spirits, and by lively, rattling conversation, endeavored to rouse him from his torpidity. But Howard was fully conscious that

death was nigh. He knew now that he was *not* to die in Egypt; and, in spite of his friend's cheerfulness, his mind still reverted to the solemn thought of his approaching end. Priestman told him not to give way to such gloomy fancies, and they would soon leave him. 'Priestman,' said Howard, in his mild and serious voice, 'you style this a dull conversation, and endeavor to divert my mind from dwelling on the thought of death; but I entertain very different sentiments. Death has no terrors for me; it is an event I always look to with cheerfulness if not with pleasure; and be assured, the subject is more grateful to me than any other.' And then he went on to say—'I am well aware that I have but a short time to live; my mode of life has rendered it impossible that I should get rid of this fever. If I had lived as you do, eating heartily of animal food and drinking wine, I might, perhaps, by altering my diet, have been able to subdue it. But how can such a man as I am lower his diet, who has been accustomed for years to live upon vegetables and water, a little bread, and a little tea? I have no method of lowering my nourishment—and therefore I must die;' and then turning to his friend, added, smiling—'It is only such jolly fellows as you, Priestman, who get over these fevers.' This melancholy pleasantry was more than the gallant sailor could bear; he turned away to conceal his emotion; his heart was full, and he remained silent, whilst Howard, with no despondency in his tone, but with a calm and settled serenity of manner, as if the death-pangs were already past, went on to speak of his end, and of his wishes as to his funeral. 'There is a spot,' said he, 'near the village of Dauphney—this would suit me nicely; you know it well, for I have often said that I should like to be buried there; and let me beg of you, as you value your old friend, not to suffer any pomp to be used at my funeral; nor let any monument nor monumental inscription whatsoever be made to mark where I am laid; but lay me quietly in the earth, place a sun-dial over my grave, and let me be forgotten.'

"In this strain of true Christian philosophy did Howard speak of his exit from a world in which he felt that he had done his work. The ground in which he had selected to fix his everlasting rest, situated about two miles from Cherson, on the edge of the great highway to St. Nicholas, belonged to a French gentleman who had treated him with distinguished attention and kindness during his stay in the vicinity; and having made his choice, he was very anxious to know whether permission could be obtained for the purpose, and begged his gallant friend to set off immediately, and ascertain that for him. Priestman was not very willing to leave his friend at such a time and on such a gloomy errand; he fancied people would think him crazy in asking permission to make a grave for a man still alive, and whom few as yet knew to be ill; but the earnestness of the dying martyr at length overcame his reluctance, and he set forth.

"Scarcely had he departed on his strange mission, when a letter arrived from England, written by a gentleman who had just been down to Leicester to see young Howard, giving a highly favorable account of the progress of his recovery, and expressing a belief that when the Philanthropist returned to his native land, he would find his son greatly improved. This intelligence came to the death-bed of the pious Christian like a ray of light from heaven. His eye brightened; a heavy load seemed lifted from his heart; and he spoke of his child with the tenderness and affection of a mother. He called Thomasson to his bed-side, and bade him tell his son, when he went home, how long and how fervently he had prayed for his recovery, and especially during this last illness.

"Towards evening, Admiral Priestman returned from a successful application; with this result Howard appeared highly gratified, and soon after his arrival retired to rest. Priestman, conscious now of the imminency of the danger, would leave him alone no more, but resolutely remained and sat at the bed-side. Although still sensible, How-

ard had now become too weak to converse. After a long silence, during which he seemed lost in profound meditation, he recovered for a moment his presence of mind, and taking the letter which had just before come to hand—evidently the subject of his thoughts—out of his bosom, he gave it to the Admiral to read; and when the latter had glanced it through, said tenderly:—'Is not this comfort for a dying father?' These were almost the last words he uttered. Soon after, he fell into a state of unconsciousness, the calm of sleep, of an unbroken rest—but even then the insensibility was more apparent than real, for on Admiral Mordvinoff, who arrived just in time to see the last of his illustrious friend, asking permission to send for a certain doctor in whom he had great faith, the patient gave a sign which implied consent; but before this person could arrive he had fallen off.

"Howard was dead!"

Thus lived the man whom it has been our object to exhibit in his natural healthy development, while we have omitted the details of his observations which made him known to the world. Both these aspects are forcibly presented in the volume before us, and we warmly recommend it, as a work of unusual interest, to general readers. The style is always animated, though it would bear pruning occasionally, and the whole has the air of a brilliant review article rather than the just merits of a biography. We perceive an announcement of a sequel to this work from the same pen, "*The Prisons of London*," which will be looked for with interest. It will, of course, be republished here, and we trust without abridgment. We regret to see that there has been any omission in the reprint of the book we have just noticed; it is probably very trifling, as the work originally was brief enough, and it is candidly stated on the title-page, but it destroys the confidence of the reader, however willing he may be to admire the appreciative introductory essay of Dr. Dickinson, the editor. But—the book did not need any editor at all!

DR. KIP'S CONFLICTS OF CHRISTIANITY.

The Early Conflicts of Christianity. By the Rev. Wm. Ingraham Kip, D.D. Appleton & Co.

THE *Conflicts of Christianity*, of which Dr. Kip's volume treats, are not the material conflicts of sword and fagot, of outward bodily persecution, but those of opinion and prejudice. He shows us the stronghold of Ceremonial Law on the Jew, his pride in its pomp of worship, his devotion to its festivals, his admiration of the splendors of the Tabernacle. He examines in detail the varying shades of doctrine held by the different sects into which the Jewish world was divided at our Saviour's Advent. This is his account of

THE ESSENES.

"It would be impossible to find any sect among the Jews which was disposed to make common cause with Christianity, or rather, whose prejudices did not at once array them against it. In the progress of the sacred narrative we see this developed, as our Lord and His disciples encountered either the contemptuous scorn of the Herodian and the aristocratic Sadducee, or the fanatical rage of the zealot and the Pharisee. But of one sect alone, the Essenes, we find no mention there, nor does our Lord, in His discourses, seem ever to allude to them. Yet we know, from their tenets, that in this respect they could have formed no exception to their countrymen. They were the predecessors of the Therapeutæ of Egypt, and in a later day, of the monks in the Christian Church. The same regions which, at the coming of our Lord, witnessed the emaciated forms of these Jewish ascetics, three centuries afterwards exhibited the folly of the Stylites. Retiring from the

world to the shores of the Dead Sea, the Essenes dwelt on some highly cultivated oases in the desert, among groves of palm-trees, of which, according to the picturesque expression of Pliny, they were the companions. Amid fertile fields, won from the barren wilderness, they passed their rigid and ascetic lives. They neither married nor gave in marriage—they neither bought nor sold, but all things were in common, and they gained their support from the earth by the sweat of their brow. Silent and unsocial, each one wrapped in his own thoughts, a quiet reigned through their habitations like that which now marks a Carthusian monastery. 'Wonderful nation!' says the Roman naturalist, 'which endures for centuries, but in which no child is ever born!'

"With the tenets of the Jewish law they seemed to have but little in common, or rather, we should say, they had abandoned almost everything that made Judaism distinctive. They went not up to Jerusalem, nor offered sacrifices in the temple; and the Heaven to which they looked forward was more like the fabled Elysium of the Greeks than anything which revelation holds out as our future rest. Still less would their creed accord with the free and lofty spirit of Christianity. It might agree with the faith in its abolition of the ceremonial law and the substitution of a more spiritual worship in its place, but beyond this everything would be repugnant to that system in which the Essene had embodied his faith. He was as much the slave to forms and minute observances as the strictest Pharisee, who prayed at the corner of the streets, or tithed out, with scrupulous accuracy, his 'anise, mint, and cummin.' But, unlike the Pharisee, he never attempted to disseminate his principles. He sought no proselytes, and could never have sympathized with that aggressive spirit of the Gospel which bid its followers inculcate the truth wherever sinning, suffering man could be found to listen. Essenism was, indeed, a form of that wide-spread Oriental philosophy which, in after ages, under the name of Manichæism, infected for a time the Churches of Asia. Its main principle was, that all matter is the creation of an Evil Being; and, therefore, life must be spent in the most severe mortification of this material body which interfered with the purity of the immaterial spirit. Its appetites and propensities of every kind were, in themselves, evil. Every pleasure was forbidden as sin, and the entire extinction of the passions of the body was inculcated as the only real virtue. In this they agreed with the stern teaching of the Grecian Stoic, but not with the lessons of Him who dignified our mortal nature by Himself assuming it, and who hath declared that the body is 'the temple of the Holy Ghost,' and is to be again lifted up from the dust of dissolution, and made fit forever to be the tabernacle of its spiritual and glorified partner. Is there not, too, something significant in the fact, that our Lord seems never to have brought His Gospel before the members of this monastic fraternity? He appears never to have encountered them, though he mixed with men of every class and every shade of opinion—the self-righteous Pharisees and the despised publicans and sinners; and in His repeated journeys, we can trace Him through every district of the Holy Land, except that near the Dead Sea, in which the agricultural settlements of the Essenes were situated."

The Jewish view of the Messiah as a Temporal Prince, so intimately connected with their patriotic pride as a nation, a feeling so strong with them as to have influenced the minds of some of the Apostles themselves, and the contrast of these ideas with the true nature of the Saviour's kingdom, although offering nothing of novelty in them—and well for us that it is so—are clearly set forth by the author, interspersed with fine descriptive passages of various Jewish rites. The gathering of the Tribes up to Jerusalem at the Passover offers a fine theme for such description, and it has been animatedly and successfully treated by Dr. Kip.

In the next chapter we pass from Jew to Gentile, from the stern Hebrew to the pleasure-loving Greek. We have animated pictures of the social life of the people of Athens; we see them revelling in all the enjoyment of the fullest satisfaction of cultivated taste and the excitement of novelty, before a master-piece of Phidias, just unveiled from the studio in all its purity of unstained, snowy hue, and with every touch of the chisel in its pristine sharpness. We follow on with the author, glancing at two wrangling sophists in the market-place, and catching a few of the impassioned lines of a rhapsodist, telling the "story old" of Hector and Achilles. We follow on to the Pnyx, the place of public assembly, where Themistocles holds the immense crowd enchained by the golden links of his oratory. We go from thence to a still prouder intellectual field, to the rock-hewn theatre, simple and massive in its construction as the master-works of tragic art which fill its stage. From the theatre we pass to a still wider stage, to the Olympic games, and hear the late-returned Herodotus, the first "Eothenist," father of the Stephens, Warburtons, and Gliddons of the present day, discourse of the wonders of old Father Nilus, venerable and veiled in the gloomy mystery of the Past, even at that day.

Thus vividly does Dr. Kip place before us the Athens on which St. Paul looked down from Mars' Hill. He next treats of his auditors, and the various philosophical systems which agitated or controlled their minds. This part of the work is particularly valuable, as in the compass of a few pages he supplies the unlearned reader with a concise but clear view of the main features of Greek philosophy. We give his remarks upon Plato:—

"From Socrates to his noblest pupil the transition is natural. It would, however, require a volume to give any idea of the writings of Plato—his ideal theory—his dialectics—and his system of ethics. He was one of those whose whole soul seemed pervaded with a sense of the Beautiful. We see in every part of his works that he was possessed by

"A presence that disturbed him with the joy
Of elevated thoughts; a sense sublime
Of something far more deeply interfused,
Whose dwelling is the light of setting suns,
And the round ocean, and the living air,
And the blue sky, and in the mind of man:
A motion and a spirit that impels
All thinking things, all objects of all thought,
And rolls through all things."

"It is thus that he has come down to us, and in this light the world chiefly knows him. Thousands who are entirely unacquainted with his theology or his ethics, regard him as having conceived the idea of the *τὸ καλόν*, 'the Beautiful,' and the mere mention of his name calls up, they scarcely know why, visions of splendor before their eyes. But what did Plato mean by this? He considered Beauty as a revelation of the Divinity in the things around us—not that appearance which depends on symmetry of form or harmony of color—but the radiant image of Truth in whatever it can be seen. And the loftiness of his view can be learned from his description of those whose eyes are sealed against this spiritual Beauty. 'They,' he says, 'who are not fresh from heaven, or who have been corrupted, are not vehemently impelled towards that Beauty which is aloft, when they see that upon earth which is called by its name. They do not, therefore, venerate and worship it, but give themselves up to physical pleasures.' And love, with him, was the intense desire of the soul for this lofty Beauty—the longing of the spirit for that which is like unto itself. Love, then, is the bond which unites the Divine and the earthly. But the defect with Plato was, that he could see no nobler end in life than that of familiarizing the mind with the Beautiful, the Good, and the True.

"And yet no writer, without the pale of the

Church, that has ever lived, has exercised so marked an influence on the spirit of Christianity as this Greek philosopher. There was something so fascinating about his elevating doctrines, that men clung to them even after they had received the purer light of our faith; and if St. Jerome could hear, in vision, a voice saying to him, 'Thou art no Christian, thou art a Ciceronian,' there was many an early writer of the Church to whom the charge might be addressed, 'Thou art no Christian, thou art a Platonist.' Eusebius names him as 'the only Greek who has penetrated into the antechamber of Christian truth.' Justin Martyr, Clement, Origen, and Augustine, warmly express their admiration—and Celsus impiously declares, that Christ has borrowed from Plato. We know not, therefore, a nobler work by one who understood the spirit of Platonism, than to trace its influence from the time when its followers attempted to engraft it on the New Faith, and to show how in all ages its subtle spirit has acted on the belief of the world.

"But this very fascination rendered Platonism a most dangerous antagonist of Christianity. It seemed to satisfy that thirsting after something nobler than heathenism taught, which must be a natural characteristic of the mind. Plato united in his system all the conflicting tendencies of the age, selecting from the works of his predecessors each portion of truth that they had discovered, and reconciling these portions in one general doctrine. In that vast system all scepticism and all faith found acceptance; the scepticism was corrected, and the faith was strengthened by more solid arguments. Men, therefore, were willing to rest in the higher philosophy which he taught—the subjugation of sense to reason, and the emancipation of what was purely spiritual in man from the degrading fetters of the material. They inquired, what more than this could Christianity teach us?

"There was much, indeed, in the system of Plato which harmonized with the doctrines of our faith. For instance, in one of the most striking of his myths, he clearly declares the fact of the fall. It is thus that he gives his view of human nature:—'We may compare it to a chariot, with a pair of winged horses and a driver. In the souls of the gods, the horses and the driver are entirely good: in other souls only partially so, one of the horses excellent, the other vicious. The business, therefore, of the driver is extremely difficult and troublesome.' His views, too, of the Supreme Being are marked by sublimity. 'We are wrong,' he says, 'in speaking of the Divine Essence, to say, *it was—it shall be*; these forms of time do not suit eternity. *It is—this is its attribute*.' So it was, too, with his doctrine of the Trinity. We trace in it the truth of what Josephus declares, that Plato obtained much of his theological knowledge from the books of Moses. He must, indeed, have been acquainted with the Jewish Trinity or the ancient Cabala, for his doctrine so nearly resembled that of the Christian system, that his three persons, or hypostases, are never by him accounted as created beings, but are set above all creatures. He concentrated and personified Infinite Goodness, Infinite Wisdom, and Infinite Vital Energy, in the fountain of his Divinity. These are the three Essences of his Trinity.

"It is pleasant, indeed, to find oases like these in the dreary wastes of Grecian Philosophy, and these were the points which drew the attention of early Christian writers, and induced them to claim Plato as almost one of themselves. Yet still much is wanting, and there is 'a great gulf' between his theology and that taught by St. Paul. It aims nobly, but reaches not the goal which it seeks. It needs—what is the very heart and soul, the living pulse of Christianity—the doctrine of the Incarnation. We find this defect visible in every department of heathen philosophy. Its conceptions of the holiness of God were feeble, because He had not been brought before them with the living distinctness of the Christian system. Its loftiest view was the apotheosis of man—not the Incarnation of God. The distinguishing element of the true faith is the power of redemption—its

healing influence—its representation of the Son of God, the purest, noblest life the world has ever seen—the only one pervaded by the very fullness of holiness. And no system which wants this, can achieve the recovery of man from his fall and ruin. We read the lofty thoughts of Plato, and still we are reminded of the words of St. Augustine, 'Apud Ciceronem et Platonem, aliosque ejusmodi scriptores, multa sunt acutè dicta et leniter calentia, sed in iis omnibus hoc non invenio, "Venite ad me." There is no Cross—no true abasement of the heart—nothing to bring man in humility once more into union with God.'

The place and audience thus presented to us, St. Paul appears and completes the greatest oratorical scene in all history.

The third part of the work is devoted to the sensuality of the period. This is chiefly illustrated from the city of Corinth, whose splendid luxuries and abandoned manners are vividly presented from the works of contemporary heathen writers, and the two Epistles of St. Paul to the Corinthians.

The Life of St. Francis of Assisi is introduced and well told, as an illustration of the effect of the example of a life of self-denial in an age of luxury.

In Barbarism Christianity found an opponent the very reverse of that of Grecian culture. In the latter, mental cultivation had prepared the hearers to be struck and moved, if only for the moment, with the startling tidings of Christianity, but the Barbarian mind was a blank, unimpressible. It was almost necessary to create the intellect requisite for the reception of divine truth. This rendered the missionary labor then as now, hard, tedious, and discouraging; but the early preachers of the Faith were nothing daunted by whatever obstacles interposed. "Paul the Aged" was the same indefatigable Paul as before the intellectual Athenians, and the work was indefatigably followed up by his successors of the first three centuries of the Christian Era, within which period more was effected for the conversion of the heathen than in the fifteen which has succeeded them.

Dr. Kip opens the concluding portion of his work with a sketch of the Pantheon, as the former home of the Mythology of which he is about to treat, and as in its present state as a Christian Church emblematical of the triumph of Christianity over that of Mythology. But on the threshold of this interesting topic we must leave him. We should like to see more books of this kind, which on the one side are free from the asperities and doubtfulness of theological controversy, and on the other from the intense writing which of late seems to have been deemed needful to set off and display the narratives of Scripture and ecclesiastical history. Dr. Kip makes his work animated and interesting, but he resorts to no tricks of rhetoric, no displays of energy to do so. In place of these he gives us well digested, entertaining, useful facts. The History of his Faith cannot but be interesting to the Christian for its own sake; but if we could divest it from our sympathies, Church history would still be the most interesting department of history to the philosophical reader, who seeks in history something more than the carnage of battle and the smoke of burning towns; for as, in individual life, Christianity is the mainspring of all that is right within us, so is it in the wider field of universal history the life-giving principle which has actuated its events.

A MOTIVE MIND.—God hath allotted man a motive mind, which is ever climbing to more perfection, or falling into a lower vice.—Owen Feltham.

NEW AMERICAN TALE.

James Montjoy; or, I've been Thinking. By A. S. Roe. Appleton & Co.

This tale is eminently practical in its character, tending to show the rewards of enterprise and industry when combined with religious principle. The scene is laid in the early part of the present century, in a lonely village, or rather cluster of huts, in a pine barren. No name is given to the village or any hint as to its locality by the author, a peculiarity which must be regarded as a blemish akin to that of interesting us in a hero without giving us an introduction to him by name. The inhabitants of the barren are all poor, and fleeced, as regards the sale of their produce and the procurement of the necessities of life, by the two financiers of the community, Mr. Cross, the tavern-keeper, and Mr. Grizzle, proprietor of the store, whose main traffic, by the by, is in retailing ardent spirits.

In this unpromising community we find James Montjoy, the hero of the tale, hard at work hoeing a potatoe patch, and his brother Ned expostulating with him at the useless trouble he is taking in raising more than the supply needful for the family, there being no outlet for the sale of the overplus. The long-headed Jim has, however, "been thinking," and the result of his cogitation is, that with the aid of a third youth, Sam Oakum, whose father is the owner of a leaky old scow, the superfluous vegetables are transported, at some peril, across a bay, to a United States Fort. The commanding officer is struck with the enterprise shown by the boys, purchases their cargo, and orders a fresh supply.

The key-note of the story thus struck, we need not go on and follow our hero step by step in his onward course to fortune. He is soon established in a store by the aid of Major Morris of the Fort, old Grizzle and his drams disappear before the powerful competition, the influence of his enterprise is diffused throughout the torpid community, and in a few years the huts give place to a beautiful and prosperous village.

Several village characters are sketched off very happily, as a fat blacksmith, in a continual dissolution and thaw, whether at work at his forge or riding in the sun, more comfortably than elegantly seated at the end of his cart, with his feet dangling down; a deaf man with a brazen-lunged wife, a patriarchal negro coachman, and others. Here is a midnight attack, in which the aforesaid coachman, Caesar, figures very picturesquely.

"Caesar was about the middle of his first nap, when he suddenly awoke and found that Trap was growling in a low undertone. Trap never barked, and very seldom condescended to growl. Caesar knew that there must be something going wrong; he therefore extricated his head from beneath the bed-clothes, and cast his eye round the premises. The lamp was still burning, and so far as his half-opened eyelids would allow him to see, there was no one in his room besides the usual inmates. Trap, to be sure, was out of his place, and sitting close by his master's bed, looking very significantly up at the red nightcap. As soon as he perceived that his master was awake, he ceased growling, like a very sensible dog as he was, signifying thereby, that his only design in using his vocal powers was to stop the snoring, and call his master's attention to matters and things in the waking world. After rubbing away upon his eyes awhile, and working things awake there, Caesar, in a very philosophic manner, by means of his two arms, which he threw behind him and used as levers, first to raise and then to support and brace his body up, attained a sufficiently elevated position to see and hear what was going on.

He was afraid of nothing but witches, and for that reason always had a light on hand; it being well known that neither in daylight nor candlelight was any danger to be apprehended from the 'good neighbors.' But something or somebody was stirring, and near by, too, for he evidently heard footsteps and voices, and, as well as he could make it out, they must be in the stable. Being more or less afflicted with the rheumatism, he was very deliberate in his movements. First throwing his somewhat recumbent body into a straight and self-supporting posture, and thereby relieving his arms from their burden; then casting aside whatever impeded his progress, in the way of covering, he turned his nether extremities by the pivot principle, brought himself in position to stand erect on the floor, and proceeded at once to the light, which was safely shut up in an old carriage lamp, through which the rays streamed forth by a small glass calculated to converge and throw them far ahead.

"Caesar was somewhat of a gentleman in his feelings, and on the subject of dress quite particular, for he followed the old fashion of small-clothes and knee-buckles, and broad-skirted coat and vest with large lappels, and was ever ready, at any short notice, to appear with becoming apparel in the presence of his mistress. These he wore by day; but he made a complete change when he laid these by and put on his night rig. As he was a bachelor, and ladies, white or black, had no business about his premises at night, he fixed himself as he thought best; and his fancy was, red flannel. Why he chose that color, he never saw fit to communicate; it may have been, however, that his good sense suggested that white, the usual dress, would make too strong a contrast. He had on a red flannel cap that came pretty well over his ears, and a red flannel frock, or tunic, covering him from the neck downwards, to the usual gartering place; below that the bare poles were plainly visible. To those who knew him perfectly, there was nothing very frightful in all this, because it was Caesar; but to those who might not have had experience on their side, as he then appeared, with his lantern streaming before him, he might have been mistaken for anything that was not earthly.

"As Trap knew that his business was to keep still and remain in his place until called, so soon as he saw his master upon his legs he was satisfied that all was correct, and nestled quietly down on his own bed.

"The only weapon Caesar ever kept on hand was a pitchfork, a very ugly sort of a thing to come in contact with; for in the first place, it not only makes two holes where a bayonet or sword would make but one, but it gives great advantage to the one who uses it in its length of handle; this may have been the reason why Caesar preferred it. At any rate there was always one standing in the corner of his room—it had very long and heavy tines, and a handle sufficient to keep an enemy at a respectful and safe distance. Feeling that it might be prudent to be prepared for danger, even if there was none, he grasped his weapon in one hand, and with the lamp in the other, drew back the little bolt, and throwing the door wide open by a strong push, stood in bold relief, casting his light round about through the large, roomy stable, and straining his eyes to ascertain who or what it was.

"His appearance was the cause of considerable surprise; for although Mr. Malony had talked very freely about the *nigger*, as he was pleased to style Mr. Caesar Rutherford, and although both he and Mr. Richard expected to see him in the course of their proceedings, yet they could have had no very correct idea what shape a mere mortal, especially a black one, could assume; for no sooner did their own light throw its beams upon this sudden apparition, than they both made rapid retrograde movements, Jerry, in his haste, bringing up against the opposite wall, and Mr. Richard stepping back towards the door, as though it would be safe at least to be out of reach of the pitchfork.

"Whether Caesar was alarmed, it would be difficult to say, for he made no motion other than to throw the light of his lamp first on one and then on the other of his visitors.

"Jerry, he thought he had seen before; in fact, he was quite sure that he could not be mistaken in the little chunky Irishman, who had been so long under his master's pay; but Mr. Richard, Caesar could not make out; he had never been in these parts, that he remembered.

"As Caesar's appearance did not improve upon inspection, and as the two gentlemen were too far separated to consult as to further proceedings, a long silence would have been maintained, had not Caesar opened a parley."

Mr. Grizzle and his store are pleasantly described:—

"There was but one store in the place, and how that was supplied was somewhat mysterious; for no boats sailed from or to this lone spot. I have heard that once in a year a large lumber wagon that came from a distance brought a load of casks and boxes which contained all the goods necessary to supply the few wants of its customers, a little tea and sugar and molasses, and a few coarse dry goods, with an undue proportion of whiskey. The storekeeper looked no better than his customers; he was a dried-up, wrinkled little man, with a very red nose; always clad in a suit of grey clothes, with a broad-brimmed, greasy hat, turned up in front, and a pair of iron spectacles, through which stared two very large eyes, somewhat the worse for the use of cider and whiskey.

"The store itself was a long, low, tumble-down-looking place, with a shed running along its front, under which might almost always be seen a certain number of miserably-dressed persons, the customers of the store."

This tale is thoroughly American in plan and execution. There is probably no other country in the world where the scene of a tale in which a flourishing village is built up by the energy of a young man destitute of means, and influencing others almost entirely by the mere force of example, could be laid with any show of probability. In our land of progress it would probably not be difficult to find more than one precedent in fact.

The story is diversified by characters in high life, the purloining of a valuable deed, and other incidents quite sufficient to keep up a lively interest throughout the volume. Mr. Roe has given us an excellent specimen of a practical tale of everyday life, with interesting glimpses of the rude country life of forty years back, which remind us occasionally of similar scenes in the novel of "Margaret."

POWELL'S AUTHORS OF AMERICA.

The Living Authors of America. First Series. By Thomas Powell, author of "The Living Authors of England," &c. Stringer & Townsend.

An odd agglomeration of small talk, "leetle" anecdotes, criticism, elegant extracts, occasional acuteness, and sheer balderdash—literary cockneyism and Joe Miller combined. On the presumption that it is a book of sober criticism, as the title imports, it would be liable to severe animadversion for its looseness of style, and absurd, insolent manner; but taken on the other side, as a money-making squib, it is amusing to witness the shifts and resources with which the writer ekes out his treatment of a dull topic, on his hands, of which he knows little and cares less. Powell's Authors of England professed to be derived from personal knowledge of the writers, and was at least entertaining as a collection of amusing stories drawn from a certain level of English society. The sting was taken from its wanton

spirit of mischief by its utter recklessness.* The book on the living authors of America has no story to tell, and what little mischief is intended is so puerile in style and idea, that it is simply ridiculous. We can give no better idea of the volume than by calling to mind an inflated fourth rate English provincial actor on a fourth rate American theatre gagging furiously, interpolating Cooper and Bryant, serious with a verse of *Thanatopsis*, comical with a twist of buffoonery; straining his perceptions into the *Buccaneer* one moment, and his relaxed head through a horse-collar the next.

Running rapidly over the book we have hit upon a hundred such comicalities as these, with now and then a bit of good sense tersely expressed. They are curiosities of literature, Mr. Powell's book being perfectly unique.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

(A reliable anecdote, tending to show that that lady's education had been slightly neglected:—)

"We have the authority of one of the poet's own family for saying that Queen Victoria, the head of the Anglo-Saxon race, had never heard of Wordsworth till he was proposed to her for Poet Laureate, on the death of Southey."

ENGLAND IN A BAD WAY.

(Apropos to a verse of Mr. Bryant's "Lapse of Time:—")

"It may be safely predicated, by any one accustomed to look philosophically at the movements of time, that it is reserved for the American republic to shield her great parent, England herself, from the assaults of the old despotisms."

EMERSON AND BACON.

(With a soothing reflection for the latter.)

"Our study of Emerson has not been exclusive; we have had time to taste of most of the poetry and philosophy written in the English language from Chaucer downwards; and we again declare that we know of no author that is so full of suggestion, speaks so directly to the heart, and is so free from the prejudices of the time, and the fashions in which we live. Bacon, the great Lord Bacon, sinks to a mere politician alongside Emerson. But we do not, nevertheless, undervalue Bacon; he was a great man in his time, and exercised a wide influence upon his age, and ages after."

CRITICISM OF BRYANT.

(Which we can hardly consider a lucky guess, but probably the writer has not been long enough in the country to witness the winter phenomenon the poet describes.)

"We merely point out, as a singular trait in the compositions of so classical a writer as Mr. Bryant, the numerous expletive epithets he indulges in; he very often weakens the whole force of a thought by one needless or uncharacteristic adjective. We think this line an illustration of our remark:—

"Soon as the glazed and gleaming snow."

ENEMIES OF THE NATIONAL MIND.

(A dead lift for the copyright question.)

"It is a curious fact that the worst enemies of the national mind have been a few of her own sons. These are authors who till lately have entirely enjoyed the monopoly of the English market; now they will be obliged to join the body of native authors, and hurry to the rescue. So long as they could trespass on the mistaken courtesy of the

British publishers, and get four thousand guineas for this *Life of Columbus*, and two hundred guineas for that *Typee*, there was no occasion for any interference; in fact, they were materially benefited by this crying injustice to the great body of authors. Now their own rights are in jeopardy, and they must join the ranks of International Copyright."

BARABBAS A PUBLISHER.

("A joke played off by Byron upon that prince of publishers, John Murray, Leigh Hunt our informant.")

"The 'moody Childe' had given to Murray as a birthday present a Bible magnificently bound, and which he enriched by a very flattering inscription. This was laid by the grateful publisher on his drawing-room table, and somewhat ostentatiously displayed to all comers. One evening, as a large company were gathered around the table, one of the guests happened to open the Testament, and saw some writing in the margin. Calling to Murray, he said: 'Why, Byron has written something here!' Narrower inspection proved that the profane wit had erased the word '*robber*' in the text, and substituted that of 'publisher,' so that the passage read thus: 'Now, Barabbas was a publisher!' The legend goes on to state that the book disappeared that very night from the drawing-room table."

DICKENS VISITING TALFOURD.

(Lugged in to illustrate Willis's "driving his Pegasus to its dramatic Parnassus!")

"This reminds us of an accident a lively novelist related one evening, as having happened to himself. Having occasion to dine with a friend, he jumped into a cab, and told the man to drive as fast as he could to Russell square. He had not been long in the conveyance before he felt assured the man was drunk; now he drove against a cart—then he went into an oyster stall. He extricated himself from this dilemma by rushing upon a heavy wagon; unable to overcome this obstacle, he violated the proprieties of driving by disorganizing a funeral procession; his efforts reached a climax by mistaking the footpath for the road, and immediately after, a sharp shock, and then a dead standstill, convinced the rider inside that the cab was inextricably fixed. Springing out, our friend observed that the man was in the middle of the footpath, and that the wheel was locked in a lamp-post. Indignantly demanding what the fellow meant, he received the following reply:—'Who the devil would have thought of finding a post in the middle of the road?' We fear this will be our author's apology for writing plays—he had no idea he should find any obstacles in his way!"

PLAGIARISM.

(Joe Miller to the relief of Longfellow.)

"A celebrated divine, who prided himself upon his originality, and who would reject his best thought if he thought it was traceable to any previous author, was startled one day by a friend coolly telling him that his favorite discourse was stolen every word from a book he had at home. The astonished writer, staggered by his friend's earnestness, begged for a sight of this volume. He, however, was released from his misery by the other smilingly announcing the work in question to be Johnson's Dictionary, where, continued his tormentor, I undertake to find every word of your discourse."

BULWER LYTTON'S "FRIED KIDS."

(Not bad after-dinner small talk.)

"Having been invited, at some three weeks' notice, by the author of *Pelham* to a grand dejeuner, or *Fête Champêtre*, at his Villa near Fulham, Mr. — upon the afternoon in question found himself driving towards the scene of action. On his arrival there, about two in the afternoon, he joined a large and fashionable company there assembled. Various groups were scattered about, occupied in different ways; a party here were en-

gaged in archery—a party there were listening to some manuscript verses by some unpublished genius, who had basely taken advantage of that courteous forbearance so nearly allied to martyrdom to inflict his undeveloped poems. At a little distance, pacing up and down, were a brace of political economists, busily engaged in paying off the national debt, and very properly inattentive to their own tailors' claims. On the bank of the river was the celebrated novelist himself, chatting to a small party of ladies, one of whom was occupied in fishing with so elegant a rod that Sappho herself need not have despised to use it. Of a sudden there was a faint and highly lady-like scream. 'A bite, a bite, Sir Edward,' was the fascinating ejaculation of the fair angler. With that presence of mind so eminently characteristic of the beautiful part of creation, she pulled the rod from the water, and there, sure enough, was a monstrous fish, almost as large as a perch. While the poor little thing kicked violently about, the ladies cried with one accord for Sir Edward to secure the struggling prisoner by unhooking it. The baronet looked imploringly first at the ladies, then at the fish, and still more pathetically at his flesh-colored kid gloves, innocent of a stain. Sir Edward's alarm was apparent; he would have shrunk from brushing the down from off a butterfly's wing, lest he should soil the virgin purity of his kids, but a fish—it was too horrible. The ladies, who seemed to take a fiendish delight in torturing their fastidious host, insisted upon his releasing the poor captive, and appealed loudly to his romantic sympathies. At length one of them, more lively and mischievous than the rest, seized the rod and actually waved it close to Sir Edward's face; throwing his hand out to protect himself, his fingers came in contact with the scaly phenomenon—then nerving himself for the deed, he resolutely seized the dangerous animal, and extricating it from the hook, threw it into his native element. Lamb has in one of his essays observed, how would men like if some superior being were to go out *manning*, and letting down a hook through the air towards the earth, baited with a beefsteak, draw a man up to heaven, roaring like a bull, with a hook in his gills.

"Our friend was cordially welcomed by the fish releaser, and finding several of his old friends, rambled about the grounds, chatting first with one, and then another, until he felt all the vulgar sensations of hunger. It was now five o'clock, and no symptoms of the dejeuner; he had unfortunately breakfasted early, and had purposely abstained from lunching, his knowledge of fashionable French being so limited as to translate erroneously the word '*dejeuner*,' to mean a meal of that kind. At eight o'clock in the evening the lunch bell rang, and a nonchalant rush was made towards the house. The blaze of light ushered them to the room, where all was laid out in the perfection of Gunter's best manner; but judge our famished friend's dismay, when a rapid survey, like a Napoleon's glance, discovered only the elegances of eating, the ornaments of the appetite, and not its substantialities. Jellies in the shape of crystal mounds; cakes battlemented like the baronial dwellings of feudal tyrants. Trifles light as air, swelling over Chinese dwellings, crimson flushed with vermilion sweets; piles of bon-bons and scented crackers, gorgeously gilded and rainbow colored. At each side were flesh-colored masses of ice creams, flanked by a regiment of infinitesimal mince pies, raspberry tarts, and triangular cheese-cakes. At solemn intervals were *Maraschino*, *Curacao*, *Noyau*, and other liqueurs, confined in small decanters about the size of *Eau de Cologne* phials, while scattered around were goblets to drink out of, about the size of overgrown thimbles. It was a diabolical improvement (so far as starvation went) on the feast of Tantalus. A glass of water would have had a gigantic look in our friend's eyes perfectly titanic. A narrower scrutiny discovered to his longing sight two dishes, one a tureen of palish, green-looking water, where there were a few diminutive new potatoes, swimming for their lives, and trying to escape, which they did with ease, from the abortive efforts of our friend,

* It is but a simple act of justice to Mr. Dickens to state, that in a letter printed extensively in the American newspapers, he has denounced in the most express terms, as utterly false, the anecdotes, &c., published of him in the *Living Authors of England*."

who, with a ladle, was doing his best to capture one, to satisfy the cravings of his appetite.

"The other dish was one of fritters, and presented the appearance of having been made out of Sir Edward's kid gloves dipped in batter, and then elaborately fried. We must draw a veil over our friend's sufferings. After securing a spoonful of jelly—one of the afore-named small forced-meat balls—a portion of truffle, evanescent and shadowy as mist—not half so substantial as a good wholesome London November fog, which at times is so thick that it can be easily cut clinging to the knife)—and a glass-thimbleful of maraschino—our friend drove home in his gig through the chill evening air, with his teeth chattering to themselves, and trying to console his importunate gastric juice and empty stomach.

"He astonished his wife and household on his return home by eating seriatim everything in the house in the way of flesh, from a haunch of mutton down to a ham bone, and from the new bread down to the stale crust."

We should not spoil so good a story by introducing after it any of Mr. Powell's serious fun in his rhapsodies, reflections, and critiques, so we cut short our extracts while the reader is in a good humor with this, all things considered, most extraordinary piece of literary composition.

NEW AMERICAN EDITION OF POPE.

The Complete Poetical Works of Alexander Pope, Esq., including his translations of the Iliad and Odyssey of Homer, with an Original Memoir of the Author, Explanatory Notes, and several valuable papers, not contained in any other edition. Edited by W. C. Armstrong. 4 vols. 12mo. Hartford: Silas Andrews & Son.

We have not of late heard so much of the discussion which was rife a few years ago as to whether Pope was a Poet! It was a natural consequent of the tardy but enthusiastic recognition of the claims of Wordsworth, and the school of Nature. Men, and scholars too, spite of the quiescent influence of scholastic training, are ever running into extremes in criticism, as in everything else, and cannot praise one without decrying another. The true secret is to give to each his place, and to remember that there will be always room enough in this practical work-day world for new poets, and new developments of poetry; and that it is not needful, in welcoming and installing the new comer, to displace the old. Why is it necessary to be always classifying and refining? What more chilling than exclusion from our sympathies! It is no refinement of taste to restrict it, any more than it would improve our vision to close our eyes on all but a certain class of objects. Such a course narrows and destroys rather than elevates.

Let it be granted that Pope is the poet of the boudoir, that his nature is that of the trim garden which he himself has satirized, where "each alley seems a brother," that his philosophy does not rise above worldly common sense, that he sang the Rape of the Lock better than the Fall of Troy divine from old Homer; what then? Can we not still enjoy the Essay on Man, and the stiletto wit of the Dunciad and the Satires, and the sparkling Rape of the Lock?

Pope may not, and we can hardly say we wish it, hold the same rank on Parnassus he once had, but there is little chance of his being banished from our library shelves.

The edition before us is sufficient evidence of this, coming as it does from Hartford, a place not remarkable for productiveness in publications. It is, however, creditable to that city and to the publishers to have offered to the pub-

lic what appears to us one of the most carefully prepared editions of an English classic produced in this country.

Mr. Armstrong, the editor, has arranged Pope's works in four volumes—volume 1 being in part occupied with a life of the poet, followed by the poems, which are continued in volume 2, while the remaining volumes comprise the translation of the Iliad and Odyssey. The text is fully annotated wherever explanation is needed, and the editor has bestowed especial pains upon the Dunciad, confining himself, however, principally to arranging the notes of his predecessors in preference to re-writing them himself. He has brought together the prefaces to the various editions of the Dunciad, which are all interesting as illustrating its history, and performed this and other editorial service with much taste, diligence, and judgment.

The text is well printed in a clear, good sized type, and barring certain head and tail pieces which are profusely scattered through the volumes, and which it is hard to "make head or tail of," as regards any connexion with the subject matter, the four stout duodecimos do credit to the press of Silas Andrus and Son.

THE HAKLUYT SOCIETY.

The Historie of Travaile into Virginia Britannia. By William Strachey, Gent., the first Secretary of the Colony. Now first Edited, from the Original Manuscript, by R. H. Major, Esq., of the British Museum. London: Printed for the Hakluyt Society.

WE have long been intending to bring specially before our readers the claims of the Hakluyt Society. This is an association composed of members from all parts of the world, which transacts its business in London. Its plan is similar to the Shakspeare, Percy, and Camden Societies. A subscription of one guinea entitles the member to every privilege. A copy of every book printed from the common fund is received by each member. The President of the Society is Sir Roderick Murchison, and among the council are Sir Francis Beaufort, Bolton Corney, John Forster, Milman, and Milnes. The publications (of rare voyages and travellers, after the manner of the distinguished promoter of literature and of colonial settlement in the days of Elizabeth, from whom the Society is named) cover an era of great interest, and one in which Americans should be specially concerned. The books which have appeared, or are likely to appear, will relate in a great degree to countries within the present borders or the immediate vicinity of the United States, or to which, in the rapid development of our great Western and South Sea commerce, we are every day becoming more and more related. *The Observations of Sir Richard Hawkins in his Voyage to the South Sea in 1593, The Select Letters of Columbus, Sir Walter Raleigh's Discovery of the Empire of Guiana, Sir Francis Drake, his voyage in 1595,* are among the volumes already issued, while the last is one of the most important additions made of late years to our American History. *The Historie of Travaile into Virginia Britannia* is an original work, now first printed from a manuscript in the British Museum; though, through the agency of Mr. Stevens, the American Bibliographer, now in London, several copies in MS. have reached our chief collectors. Mr. Lenox, Mr. Brown of Providence, and Mr. Force of Washington, possess copies. The work is now easily accessible. A subscription of Five Dollars, through Wiley, Putnam, or Bartlett & Welford,

will obtain this book, and several others to which the members of the Hakluyt Society for the year 1849 are entitled. In the list of American members we see already the names of some of our best-known scholars, but the number of them should be much larger. American book societies, and all libraries of a certain standard, should possess these publications. A large subscription from this country would doubtless be met by a corresponding courtesy from the London managers, in the production of rare works of particular value to American readers. The present work is an earnest of this liberality.

The writer of the *Historie of Travaile* is William Strachey, Secretary to the Colony in Virginia under Lord Delawarr, and the time of his observations on the "cosmographie and comodities of the country, together with the manners and customs of the people," includes the years 1610-12. Strachey sailed with the expedition which was wrecked at the Bermudas, and his description of the storm in Purchas was supposed by Malone to have furnished Shakspeare with the materials for the Tempest. He reached Virginia after the departure of Smith, whose name only incidentally occurs in his history. Two copies of Strachey's history in his own hand-writing are left, one of them dedicated to Lord Bacon. There is a good deal of old time historical and religious enthusiasm in his "Historie," with a spice of pedantry and a curious love of gossip, which we are not to wonder at when we consider the mystery and pressing personal interest which invested the savages and their movements on the borders of the little colony. When it was a question whether a man would be starved, roasted, or tomahawked the next day, he might be expected to keep a look-out on his foe. The Indian, with his anomalous habits, filled up the gap of absence from home associations. He was a perpetual marvel and puzzle, and so exactly is this wonderment recorded in the books of the early travellers that its flavor is imparted to the readers of the present day. Powhatan and his conquerors will be the lions of the library, to be stared at to the end of time. He was the central figure of the Virginia wilderness in Mr. Strachey's day. The latter thus describes his personal appearance:—"A goodly old man, not yet shrinking, though well beaten with many cold and stormy winters, in which he hath been patient of many necessities and attempts of his fortune to make his name and family great, supposed to be little less than eighty years old (I dare not say how much more), of a tall stature and clean limbs, of a sad aspect, round fat visaged, with grey hairs, but plain and thin, hanging upon his broad shoulders, some few hairs on his chin and so on his upper lip;—he hath been a strong and able savage, sinewy and of a daring spirit, vigilant, ambitious, subtle to enlarge his dominions." Everything about this man becomes of interest, his daughter Pocahontas, his several habitations, his multitude of wives, his sentinels on guard at the four corners of his house, his cruel Turkish punishments, his images.

The "customs" of the Indians are detailed with a curious gossip, which would have delighted Walpole:—

INDIAN TOILET.

"They adorn themselves most with copper beads and paintings. Of the men there be some who will paint their bodies black, and some yellow, and being oiled over, they will stick therein the soft down of sundry colored birds, of blue birds, white herne shewes, and the feathers of the carnation bird, which they call *Askshawcutteis*,

as if so many varieties of laces were stitched to their skins, which makes a wondrous shew; then, being angry and prepared to fight, paint and cross their foreheads, cheeks, and the right side of their heads diversely, either with *terra sigillata*, or with their root poehone.

"The women have their arms, breasts, thighs, shoulders, and faces, cunningly embroidered with divers works, for pouncing or searing their skins with a kind of instrument heated in the fire. They figure therein flowers and fruits of sundry lively kinds, as also snakes, serpents, eltes, &c., and this they do by dropping upon the seared flesh sundry colors, which rubbed into the stamp will never be taken away again, because it will not only be dried into the flesh, but grow therein.

"The men shave their hair on the right side, very close, keeping a ridge commonly on the top or crown like a coxcomb; for their women, with two shells, will grate away the hair into any fashion they please. On the left side they wear their hair at full length, with a lock of an ell long, which they anoint often with walnut oil, whereby it is very sleek, and shines like a raven's wing. Sometimes they tie up their lock with an artificial and well-labored knot (just in the same fashion as I have seen the Carazzais of Scio and Pera), stuck with many colored gewgaws, as the east-head or brow antle of a deer, the hand of their enemy dried, croissants of bright and shining copper, like the new moon. Many wear the whole skin of a hawk stuffed with the wings abroad and buzzard's or other fowl's whole wings, and to the feathers they will fasten a little rattle, about the bigness of the chape of a rapier, which they take from the tail of a snake, and sometimes divers kinds of shells, hanging loose by small purfleets or threads, that, being shaken as they move, they might make a certain murmuring or whistling noise by gathering wind, in which they seem to take great jollity, and hold it a kind of bravery.

"Their ears they bore with wide holes, commonly two or three, and in the same they do hang chains of stained pearl bracelets, of white bone or shreds of copper, beaten thin and bright, and wound up hollow, and with a great pride, certain fowls' legs, eagles, hawks, turkeys, &c., with beasts' claws, bears, arrahacounes, squirrels, &c. The claws thrust through they let hang upon the cheek to the full view, and some of their men there be who will wear in these holes a small green and yellow-covered live snake, near half a yard in length, which crawling and lapping himself about his neck, oftentimes familiarly, he suffereth to kiss his lips. Others wear a dead rat tied by the tail, and such like conundrums."

This, it must be admitted, is the height of the savage picturesque; nor is it an unfair picture of the good idiomatic racy style in which Mr. Strachey details his observations. The chapters on Geography with Smith's map, the laws, productions, &c., are all fresh and novel.

The second part of the "Historie" contains, claims the editor, Mr. Major, "the only detailed account which has hitherto been printed, of the voyage of Captains George Popham and Raleigh Gilbert, and the formation of the colony at Sagadahock."

The work is carefully and fully annotated, with an excellent introductory memoir, and an interesting addition to its attractions in several etchings from De Bry, which are executed by the wife of the editor.

Dictionary of Mechanics, Engine-Work, and Engineering. Oliver Byrne, Editor. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Nos. 1 and 2.

THE first and second numbers of this mechanical and engineering encyclopædia induce us to believe that it will equal, if not surpass, in finish and execution, the English work of Cressy. At all events, its value will be far

greater, since it will embrace all the late American improvements and patented machines.

The first number contains, among other articles, a description and cuts of the American Steam Excavating Machine, invented by Mr. Otis, of New York, and sometimes called the "Steam Paddy."

The methods and instruments employed in working horn, tortoise-shell, ivory, and mother-of-pearl, are very fully treated and described.

Under the head of "Aqueduct" is an account of the construction, dimensions, and material of the suspension wire bridge over the Alleghany river, for the support of the wooden trunk at the western termination of the Pennsylvania canal. To this succeeds an extended notice of the Croton Aqueduct, accompanied with plans, elevations, and sections of its most remarkable parts, and full notices of all the devices employed to surmount the difficulties met in the accomplishment of this great engineering triumph.

A work of very different mechanical character, but with the same object, to obtain a supply of pure and abundant water, is the Artesian Well of Grenelle; the figures of the boring apparatus, tubes, drills, and augers, are complete in all parts.

The Automatic dividing machine, as used and improved by Messrs. Saxton and Würdemar, of the U. S. Coast Survey, is the subject of an interesting article. The second number ends with an account of the famous machinery at the Plymouth Dockyard, constructed by the celebrated engineer, Brunel.

The drawings are numerous, of a proper size, and clearly drawn and executed. The present work, together with Ure's Dictionary of the Arts, will form a complete repertory of the mechanical and manufacturing arts.

The plan of issuing the work in numbers will put it into the power of many who could not bear a large draft on their resources, to procure a valuable work, in a way that will not bear hard on them. The large and noble class of our mechanics and working-men can hardly afford to be without this exposition of the mechanical arts. To the young especially, the work will be most acceptable as a present, teaching by practical exhibitions the harmony and utility of those great laws by which even the works of the Creator move in solemn order and unvarying march.

Mary Moreton; or, the Broken Promise. By T. S. Arthur.

The Nun. By C. Spindler, author of "The Jew."

New York by Gas-Light. By G. G. Foster.

THREE new publications from the publishing house of Messrs. Dewitt & Davenport, who are becoming widely known for their discriminating tact in business.

Not many months ago we gave our opinion of Mr. Arthur as a novelist, in noticing his "Love in High Life." His present effort exhibits a little more attempt at the spirited, and his characters talk less prosily.

Spindler, as a novelist, is too well known to need much mention. We have barely glanced through the pages of the Nun; but read sufficiently to observe much of the author's power as a romancer, marred, however, in its effect by the slovenly rhetoric of the translator.

New York by Gas-Light contains some very clever metropolitan sketches, written in a piquant style by a well-known Itemizer of the City Press, sketches of localities and characters whom one feels better satisfaction in knowing as reader than as visitor.

All of the above are printed in a very satisfactory manner, considering how much money the oculists have been making in late years.

The Misfortunes of Teddy O'Brynn; or, How the Devil was caught in Church one Christmas Day. A Novelette. By D. R. Arnell. Cincinnati: Stratton & Barnard.

A work more unequal in execution and more disappointing in perusal for one promising so much in conception, we have not read in a long time. We gave to it a more attentive perusal than its red cover and slovenly typography demanded; because as a story of pretentious title hailing from "o'er the mountains westward ho," it was a curiosity; and because a certain vein of originality in its pages invited criticism. But the author shows more of promise than in present performance.

Here and there are passages quite Dickensish; now and then the style is as sloppy as the editorials of a country gazette; occasionally there is a stroke of humor which is succeeded by sentences highly pathetical. In one part the author seems clothed with the true inspiration of composition; in another he writes mechanically as if he were a metropolitan letter writer, thus giving his performance a semblance of literary job work.

What we detect as of promise is a certain exuberance of fancy and a facility of composition, which, when mellowed by reflective study and moulded by careful practice, will work unfettered by the defects we have endeavored to briefly point out.

Anniversary Oration before the N. Y. Academy of Medicine, by Alfred C. Post. 1849.

THIS pamphlet seems to corroborate our statement in a recent number, that the M.D.'s were poor writers. As far as style is concerned, this is much inferior to either of the preceding delivered on similar occasions. Indeed, that of Dr. Francis is a model of an oration, both in style and matter.

In the one before us, we have the arguments of Homœopathy argumentatively treated, and very fairly. This is the best portion of the "Oration," or more properly address, which, apart from its anti-literary character, is a very creditable performance, showing thought, and having abundance of point. It would seem as if it was intended as a receptacle for all the stale quotations and "old saws" of the day.

The following anecdote will be found amusing by all. A lady once fancied that she had a stricture of the œsophagus, which rendered it very difficult for her to swallow her food. The difficulty went on increasing from day to day, until she was altogether unable to swallow any kind of food, and was obliged to confine herself to broth and other liquid nourishment. In process of time, the stricture became so close that she could swallow nothing but water, and even that with great difficulty; she of course became greatly emaciated. Every physician in the neighborhood had been consulted; some had ridiculed her complaint as being entirely imaginary; others had proposed plans of treatment, but they had all been ineffectual. At last she consulted one of great eminence, in whom she had entire confidence. She narrated her case, and her opinion that unless he could find some nutritious fluid as thin or thinner than water, she must die of starvation. "The doctor, after a moment's deliberation, told her that he thought he could propose a kind of food exactly suited to her case. The directions were as follows:—Take a large kettle which will hold at least ten gal-

lons, fill it brimful with water, and hang it over the fire in such a position that the rays of the sun, entering at the window, will fall upon the surface of the water. Then hang in the window a lean, starved crow, so that the shadow may fall upon the water in the kettle; boil for four hours, and make soup of the shadow. The lady immediately burst into a fit of laughter, called for a beefsteak, which she ate with avidity, and was no more troubled with stricture of the œsophagus."

The *New York Journal of Medicine* for January contains an able article on the late epidemic in this city, which is worthy of attention. By a fair estimate, it thinks that there were "20,000 cases of cholera in the city, or one case to every 250 inhabitants, and one death to about every 500." The journal is in a very flourishing condition.

The *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, Philadelphia, Jan. 1850, contains an interesting article, by Dr. Detmold of this city, in relation to an abscess in the brain of large extent, which was several times opened. It is interesting to all who, by their attention to and belief in phrenology, are desirous of knowing how much the intellect is impaired by affections of particular portions of the brain itself.

The "Origin and Effects of Scrofula," from a foreign review, is of high importance, and would be read advantageously by every one.

The able Report of the Cholera Committee, London, has entirely overthrown the statement that Cholera was caused by a fungus in the intestines—a species of parasite found alike in vegetable and animal products.

The treatment of Cholera by Calomel is objected to by numerous distinguished physicians in London and Edinburgh.

The *American Journal of Insanity* is continued, notwithstanding the recent death of Dr. Brigham, its lamented editor. The January number looks well. It states that there are 12,286 indigent insane supported at the public charge in France in seventy-three establishments. There are 8000 lunatics at large in Ireland.

Mr. Emerson in England.

ON Tuesday of last week, Mr. Emerson delivered a Lecture on England at the Mercantile Library, to a crowded audience. The night was favorable, and many who came had to shift for accommodation, the lecture-room being early filled. The lecturer said, that a year and a half ago he returned from his second visit to England, and the question now to be answered was, Why England was England. On landing at Liverpool, everything struck him as perfect and complete. The highest cultivation met his eye in everything. It seemed the kingdom and chosen home of common sense. The fields and gardens look so smooth and neat, that they seem to have been finished with the pencil rather than the plough. You rode at three times the speed, with three times the ease, and three times the comfort you do in this country. Over rivers and through ravines, and through tunnels three miles long, you are carried from place to place as if riding on a cannon ball. You are surrounded with every form of convenience and luxury; your material wants are provided for in a style of artistic perfection. Masters of all kinds wait on you. Herschel and Faraday investigate for you; Stephenson made the engine that carries you; Wheatstone the telegraph at your service; Macready acts for you. The *Times* brings the gossip and news

of the world for you, and Soyer cooks. In London you are surrounded with luxury and convenience, and for a few shillings paid to a private citizen, you are served as a monarch would be served, and surrounded by an air of stability and comfort which all the monarchs in the world could not buy. When an American first puts his foot upon English ground, he seems to have come back to some long-forgotten home; the pictures of his childhood are here in reality. He sees the same ruddy, happy, portly, benignant, grandfatherly Englishmen, whose portraits he studied on the tiles in the chimney corner at home. He has got back among his friends, and finds his uncles, aunts, cousins, and grandfathers on the spot to meet him. The porter, the coachman, the guard—every one he sets his eye on—bears the plump, stalwart, upright look of those pictures.

England has cause to boast of her choicely cultivated population. No people on earth can compare with her in this respect. In the midst of all her social evils, all her poverty, all her crime, we see a larger number of well-developed human beings, highly finished men, rounded, complete, consummate characters in their sphere, of which any nation might well be proud.

If we look for the causes of this remarkable flowering forth of humanity, we must ascribe a great influence to the climate, never at any time so inclement, either by heat or cold, as to suspend labor. Every day is a working day. There is no winter to break off the operations of industry. (It is a fact that the seasons are more genial than in this country, but to the extent Mr. Emerson speaks of, would give any one an erroneous impression of the climate; reporter hath sweltered under 96° of Fahrenheit in summer and shivered under —7° in winter. Nor could Mr. Emerson ever have seen the frozen out gardeners parading the streets of London, and soliciting alms to support them while they could not labor.)

Another reason is, they come of a good stock. The cross between the Britons and the Saxons was a fortunate one, and after that the northern nations (the boldest, the most adventurous, and the most enterprising—the Norwegians coming over in their piratical craft, for an account of whom Mr. Emerson referred to Mr. Laing, whose book on the Sea Kings of Norway the Library ought to possess) poured their best stamina into the constitutions of the English. This blending of races has produced a physical vigor and perfection that may be looked for elsewhere in vain. The English, as a general rule, weigh more, are better proportioned, more florid, and handsomer, than any other people. You see this in all classes, from the peer to the porter. The dress of the English is emblematic of their character. In the well-dressed Englishman, he is encased in his clothing as in a shell, and looks the picture of defiance, but there is nowhere such a variety of costume. Every one dresses as he pleases, irrespective of any one else. A man washes, and shaves, and wears his hair in a way to suit himself, and not others. He may put on a coat, or a wig, or a shawl, or a saddle, and wear it, and no one will remark upon it. He has his own way, and does not annoy others.

The Englishman is remarkable for his pluck. He is what a gentleman described his horse to be—all mettle and bottom. They all have it—the Duke of Wellington has it—the Bishops have it—"The Times" has it. The *Times* is said to be the pluckiest paper in Europe. The Englishman shows you that he means to have

his rights respected. He knows just what he wants, and means to have it. He is sure to let it be known if he is not served to his mind. Still he is not quarrelsome, and if he boasts, he has something to boast of. Among the 1200 young men at Oxford a duel was never heard of. This self-possession is not pugnacity—he does not wish to injure others—he is thinking only of himself.

With such a sturdy population, England is not likely to break up. Though I am aware, when speaking of this subject, it is customary to speak of England as in its decline, such is not the case. She now contains the essential elements of growth. London will soon fill Middlesex. The British Museum is not yet arranged; its catalogue of books reaches only through the letter A. The National Gallery is too small to hold the pictures. The Nelson Monument is just finished, and the new Houses of Parliament are verging to completion, with their Victoria Tower, which is to shoot up 400 feet into the sky. The London University is adding to its size with a rapidity similar to our own growing colleges in the West, and towns are starting up as rapidly as Brooklyn. Birkenhead was alluded to, though lately it had received a check; and when Mr. Emerson was in England the country was in a ferment, and, in some cases, seen under unfavorable circumstances. Mr. Emerson then alluded to many of the wonders he saw. Nasmyth's steam hammer, that would crack an egg without breaking it, or crush a block of iron into a thin plate at one blow! Rogers's cutlery manufactory, where the knives and scissors were made by law and not by luck; not one blade only being good, but millions, and every blade. But it would require some art akin to photography to give every illustration the lecturer gave. Every Englishman, he said, carried about him an atmosphere of his own, and they hence were said to be a reserved people, and he gave an amusing quotation from a French author. You were as if you were not, unless introduced, and even then the man looked coldly enough, though he was thinking all the while how he should serve you best; but when his door was opened, you were at home. He, the lecturer, had never met with such attention. He said it was an old opinion that the English did not like foreigners, and quoted *old* authors in proof, but we think a prejudice of this kind is fast wearing away in England. Nicolas of Russia, the greatest despot in Europe, was some months in England, and was not even hissed. And are not the Pole and the Negro, aye, and the Hungarian and the Frenchman, received with open arms when their country drives them out? Ten millions were given freely to Ireland, nor did they ever expel workmen, like the French at the late revolution. Does this show dislike to foreigners? The lecturer said the presence of a superior class gives a tone to their general manners, every trifle being clothed with importance. Whatever is done, must be done in the best way (proverbially the cheapest in any case). The English character thus gains an admirable balance of qualities, resembling in its keenness and vigor the best tempered steel. The fabulous St. George was not the true emblem of the national character. He saw it rather in the lawgiver, scholar, poet, mechanic, monarch, Alfred; in later times, in Cromwell, and in one not so well known, William of Wyckham, the builder of Windsor Castle, a bishop of Winchester, a putter down of abuses in his time, in his own diocese. He founded a school at Winchester for 70 scholars for ever. He endowed a college at Oxford

for 70 fellows for ever; and he endowed a house in the neighborhood of Winchester to provide a measure of beer and a sufficiency of bread to every one who asked it for ever; and when Mr. Emerson was in England he was curious to test this good man's credit, and he knocked at the door, preferred his request, and received his measure of beer and his quantum of bread, though its donor had been dead 700 years!

We have given a slight specimen of a brilliant lecture, rather than a full report; and the lecturer concluded by stating that he thought what England had gained by its material success it had lost in spiritual power; that it had no ideal tendencies; that Wordsworth and Coleridge were better appreciated here than in England: to which we must say, that the first receives all honor in England as well as here; the latter as much as is his due; and that Mr. Emerson himself, with all his idealistic tendencies, has a growing circle of readers, both in England and in America.

Maga:inianna.

The Lorgnette. No. 1.

A NEAT, gentlemanly little pamphlet, in the most delicate kid paper and the unexceptionable imprint of Kernot. But if the writer would keep to the promise of the prospectus, let him eschew antiquity (a great example, Dickens had to give it up in Master Humphrey), and begin at once with the town in action. There is too much talking about what is to be done in the old-fashioned way; let us have the thing itself in the present. The humor is a shade too quiet and Spectatorish.

Sharpe's London Magazine.

This periodical, published for the United States by Virtue, is always well made up by a body of trained writers. It has character and substance, and its selections from new books are good. The life of Mary Powell is resumed in the January number. Mrs. Cowden Clarke continues her Shakspearian papers. There is a fine romantic turn in this passage from the notice of Soyer's Modern Housewife:—

A VISION ON PRIMROSE HILL.

"People ought really to devote more time, care, and personal attention to their daily subsistence, it being the most expensive department through life of human luxury. I shall, for example, give you a slight and correct idea of it, which I am confident you never before conceived. For this I shall propose to take seventy years of the life of an epicure, beyond which age many of that class of *bon vivants* arrive, and even above eighty, still in the full enjoyment of degustation, &c. (for example, Talleyrand, Cambacérès, Lord Sefton, &c.); if the first of the said epicures, when entering on the tenth spring of his extraordinary career, had been placed on an eminence, say the top of Primrose hill, and had had exhibited before his infantine eyes the enormous quantity of food his then insignificant person would destroy before he attained his seventy-first year; first, he would believe it must be a delusion; then, secondly, he would inquire where the money could come from to purchase so much luxurious extravagance? But here I shall leave the pecuniary expenses on one side, which a man of wealth can easily surmount when required. So now, dearest, for the extraordinary fact. Imagine on the top of the above-mentioned hill a rushlight of a boy just entering his tenth year, surrounded with the *recherché* provision and delicacies claimed by his rank and wealth, taking merely the medium consumption of his daily meals. By closely calculating, he would be surrounded and gazed at by the following number of quadrupeds,

birds, fishes, &c.:—By no less than 30 oxen, 200 sheep, 100 calves, 200 lambs, 50 pigs; in poultry, 1,200 fowls, 300 turkeys, 150 geese, 400 ducklings, 263 pigeons, 1400 partridges, pheasants, and grouse; 600 woodcocks and snipes; 600 wild-ducks, widgeon, and teal; 450 plovers, ruffs, and reeves; 800 quails, ortolans, and dotterels, and a few guillemots, and other foreign birds; also 500 hares and rabbits, 40 deer, 120 Guinea fowl, 10 peacocks, and 360 wild-fowl. In the way of fish, 120 turbot, 140 salmon, 120 cod, 260 trout, 400 mackerel, 300 whittings, 800 soles and slips, 400 flounders, 400 red mullet, 200 eels, 150 haddocks, 400 herrings, 5,000 smelts, and some hundred thousand of those delicious silvery whitebait, besides a few hundred species of fresh-water fishes. In shell-fish, 20 turtle, 30,000 oysters, 1,500 lobsters or crabs, 300,000 prawns, shrimps, sardines, and anchovies. In the way of fruit, about 500 lbs. of grapes, 360 lbs. of pine apples, 600 peaches, 1,400 apricots, 240 melons, and some hundred thousand plums, greengages, apples, pears, and some millions of cherries, strawberries, raspberries, currants, mulberries, and an abundance of other small fruit, viz. walnuts, chestnuts, dry figs, and plums. In vegetables of all kinds, 5,475 lbs. weight, and about 2,434½ lbs. of butter, 684 lbs. of cheese, 21,000 eggs, 800 ditto plover's. Of bread, 4½ tons, half a ton of salt and pepper, near 2½ tons of sugar; and if he had happened to be a covetous boy, he could have formed a fortification or moat round the said hill with the liquids he would have to partake of to facilitate the digestion of the above-named provisions, which would amount to no less than 11,673½ gallons, which may be taken as below; 49 hogsheads of wine, 1,368½ gallons of beer, 584 gallons of spirits, 342 liqueur, 2,394½ gallons of coffee, cocoa, tea, &c., and 304 gallons of milk, 2,736 gallons of water, all of which would actually protect him and his anticipated property from any young thief or fellow-schoolboy, like Alexandre Dumas had protected Dante and his immense treasure from the pirates in his island of Monte Christo."

The Art-Journal.

The large and increasing circulation which this London journal has established in this country, seems to be attended by a corresponding desire on the part of the conductors to assist in the publication and development of American art, science, and manufactures. The journal promises to be an efficient friend to the American exhibitors at London, in 1851. The February number will contain an engraving of Mr. Powers's Greek Slave, and other American matter. In addition to this the magazine is constantly enlarging its European resources. The articles on the French exhibitions have been of a liberal cast, and valuable to the reader. The engravings from the Vernon Gallery, in the present number, are Goodall's Village Festival (with traits after Hogarth and Wilkie), the "Scanty Meal," and three fine horses' heads, by Herring. Mrs. Hall's paper is a sketch of Lady Rachel Russell, and there is the commencement of a valuable illustrated Dictionary of Terms in Art. The journal may be procured from the booksellers generally, and of the agent, Virtue, in this city.

The Drama.

In the drama, we have something more of promise than performance. No new play of domestic origin is before us or has been for many a day, requiring a particular comment. We augur well of Mr. C. Bass's announcement of a company for dramatic entertainments at the Opera House in the spring. Mr. Bass is well known as the successor of Henry Placide, in the business of the old Park Theatre. He has the reputation of judgment and scholarship, and if he should succeed in gather-

ing a good company and presenting sterling novelties, he will no doubt be well sustained. We hear of an original comedy at the BROADWAY THEATRE, but little expectation seems to have been excited by the announcement.

There seems to have been a revival of dramatic entertainments in London. An unusual number of theatres are in operation. The holiday pantomimes have gone off with spirit. Drury has been re-opened, under the management of Anderson, with the Merchant of Venice and *Harlequin and Good Queen Bess* for the show piece of the season. The Haymarket has a pantomime from the *Arabian Nights*, with Bland, Miss Horton, Miss Fitzwilliam, &c.; *King Jamie* is served up at the Princess's; Mr. O. Smith and Paul Bedford figure in Mrs. Shelley's *Frankenstein*, at the Adelphi; Madame Vestris is in immortal youth at the Lyceum; the New Strand has *Diogenes and his Lantern*; Sadler's Wells, the genuine *Dragon of Wantley*; the Surrey, the *Moon Queen and King Night*; the Marylebone something of its own. The Olympic Theatre has just been rebuilt, and boasts a strong company for a theatre of its class in Mrs. Mowatt, Miss Fanny Vining, Mr. Davenport, Mr. Frank Matthews, Mr. Wigan, Mr. Compton, Mr. J. Reeve, &c. Mrs. Mowatt's comedy of "Fashion, or Life in New York," has just been successfully produced at this theatre. The new house will contain 1700 persons. The cost of the building was under £10,000, including the purchase of some adjoining property.

Musir.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

DURING the past week we have had here revivals of Ernani and Lucrezia Borgia, for Signorina Truffi; and on Wednesday, Lucia di Lammermoor, for Signorina Bertucca. We have frequently made observations on these performances, by the same artists, and at this moment there is nothing new to be remarked upon them. The Sonnambula, it is said, will be given shortly, for the sake of Signor Guidi's Elvino, which is reported to be excellent.

Last week M. Maretzek and his corps gave an admirable concert, at the Tabernacle, for the benefit of the fund towards completing St. Paul's Church, in Canal street. The building was filled in every part; indeed we have rarely seen it so densely crowded. The performances included the overtures to Guillaume Tell and Les Diamans de la Couronne, both played to perfection; the anabaptist scena from La Prophète was given, and with more firmness and decision than when we last heard it. Signorina Bertucca sang Verdi's Brindisi from Macbeth, and sang it beautifully, with much spirit, and good execution. Other songs were given by Signorinas Patti, Perrini, Rossi Cosi, and Borghese; Signors Forti, Guidi, and Benaventano. On the whole, it was certainly one of the best concerts of the season, and the orchestra, under M. Maretzek, was vigorous and efficient in every respect.

This week we have the long-talked-of Don Giovanni, with a cast as good as the most unreasonable can expect; indeed, it combines the whole strength of the company.

CONCERTS OF THE LAST FORTNIGHT.

THE Classical Concert given by the publishers of the Musical Times to their subscribers occurred unfortunately on one of those evenings which are known among musicians as "concert nights," viz. nights when it exercises one's faith to believe in the promise given to

man after the deluge. Nevertheless there were a few present, and the Mozart quartet with which the evening opened was finely given, we were told, and can readily believe it of music which is always fresh to the players without the excitement of an audience.

On Saturday week, Remenye, a Hungarian violinist, made his *debut* before a fine audience at Niblo's beautiful saloon—beautiful no less for sight than sound. He has a splendid instrument, and his manner was less exaggerated than we had expected. Without the finished execution of a great player, he has many good points; his staccato is good, his bowing free and strong, and his style rather impetuous than delicate. He was assisted by Madame Stephani, also a Hungarian, who has a wonderfully high, clear voice, and is a cultivated singer. In the *Aria* from the *Zauberflöte*, she sang to F in alt. with apparent ease.

One of the usual meetings of artists at Mr. Pirason's came off the same week, at which, among other pieces, a beautiful quintet, Spohr, Op. 130, was given by Messrs. Burke, Timm, Boucher, Einfeldt, and Noll—the latter a very evident acquisition, by the way, to the first violins of the Philharmonic.

At the Philharmonic rehearsal, on Saturday, we heard, for the first time by an orchestra, the whole of the instrumental music of Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream," concerning which it would be easier to write a page than a sentence. We would suggest that the descriptive character of the pieces in their order be given on the bills at the concert. After this it is to be presumed our public will not rest satisfied until they have heard the whole of this fine work—choruses and all. For dramatic description it approaches Handel, a comparison which those who have not studied him would do well to do so before they smile at.

On Saturday evening the Musical Fund Society gave the second of their concerts, which it was gratifying to see was better attended, and in respect of performance a great improvement on the first. The "gem of the evening" (if we may use a phrase so novel) was Mr. Burke's rendering of Mendelssohn's extremely difficult, but more beautiful than difficult, concerto. His perfect intonation, and the neatness and grace of his cantabile, to us his great points, notwithstanding his astonishing execution, never struck us more forcibly, when we have heard him in public, than in the *andante* of the concerto on this occasion. And what a beautiful movement! Even now its cadences are ringing in the mind's ear. We thought also that the *arpeggios* in the first cadence came out with beautiful force and point—like a chain of electric sparks. Mr. Einfeldt has proved himself an excellent conductor, and it is but just to say that in *Der Freyschutz* he was most ably seconded by the first violin of Mr. Noll, as well as by the orchestra generally.

Facts and Opinions.

The death of William A. Colman, long known in this city as an importer of books and prints, is recorded in the papers of Tuesday. His print window in Broadway, famous for its reproduction of the treasures of Ackerman's and its view of Parisian caricatures, was for a long time a thronged out-of-door gallery of the fine arts. His collections of English books were well known to scholars and collectors. Lately his business had declined, the "Old Masters" of his inner gallery had been sold at auction, and the remnant of his stock offered at reduced price.

The whole sum contributed by our citizens as a testimony to Capt. Cook and his crew, for saving the passengers of the *Caleb Grimeshaw*, is \$5,000, of which \$5000 is assigned to the captain, the remainder in proportion to the other officers and seamen, each ordinary seaman and boy receiving \$100.

At the anniversary Robert Burns dinner, at the Howard Hotel, last week, Mr. Bryant was invited as a guest. He was not present, but contributed a sentiment:—"The *Popular Poetry of Scotland*—a perennial fountain at which the genius of modern English poetry drinks, and is refreshed."

The launch of three steamers on the morning of Monday, from the yard of Mr. Brown,—the *Arctic*, of thirty-five hundred tons, for Collins' line of Liverpool mail steamers; the *New World*, for the Pacific; and the *Boston*, for river navigation; attracted an immense number of spectators. A novelty of the occasion was the launch of the *New World* with machinery on board and steam up, ready to proceed at once, on touching the water, upon her trial trip—all which was performed with entire success.

An Italian newspaper, the only one on the American continent, *L'Eco d'Italia*, has been undertaken in this city, by Mr. Secchi de Casali.

A course of lectures has been organized by the American Institute. It includes Professor Agassiz on the "Metamorphoses of Insects in their connexion with the growth of plants;" Professor James W. Johnston, F.R.S., on "The Relations of Geology and Christianity to Agriculture;" Dr. Tyng on "American Attainments and Responsibilities."

The excavations for laying the foundation, and erecting the walls of the Astor Library, are now in progress. The corner-stone of this edifice will, it is expected, be laid some time in March. Messrs. Bogart and Herriot are the contractors. Mr. Seltzer, of Berlin, is the architect.

Nathaniel Hawthorne has engrafted a fine moral tale on the celebrated New Hampshire Man of the Mountain. The "Great Stone Fence," which is made to assume an ideal character of virtue and intellect, is the name of the story. It appears in the *National Era*, where Hawthorne is engaged as a correspondent. He is also invited, we see it stated, by the Editor of Blackwood's Magazine to become a regular contributor.

The Winchester Republican announces the death of Philip Pendleton Cooke, Esq., of Clarke county, aged about 35. He was a native of Winchester, and a son of John R. Cooke, Esq., now of Richmond. Mr. Cooke was endowed with rare poetic talent. His "Florence Vane" has been placed among the finest poems of its class produced during the century. He was the author of a volume entitled "Froissart Ballads," reviewed at length in an early number of this journal, a contributor to the Southern Literary Messenger, a writer of a fine scholarly turn of mind.

At the late printers' festival, Dr. Francis referred to the fact, that most of Franklin's experiments with electricity were made in New York, in the cupola of the Old Dutch church, now the Post-Office.

Two dies which have been struck for the new twenty dollar gold piece have been condemned, and it will probably be three or four months before it comes into circulation.

It is said that the Theatrical Fund raised nearly two thousand dollars by its late festival at the Astor Place Opera House.

Messrs. Watridge and McConkey, Cincinnati Artists, some of whose works have been exhibited at the rooms of the American Art-Union in this city, are pursuing their studies at Düsseldorf.

The Society of Shakers at Enfield, Conn., numbers 269, and not a death has occurred among them for fourteen months.

The number of Militia in the United States is returned by Brigadier General Talcott to the Se-

cretary of War, at 1,960,203, though there was a want of recent data from some of the States. Major Hagner, who was sent last year by the Department of War to Europe to collect information on military affairs, has made his report to the Government. It contains the results of observation of the manufactures of France, Belgium, Prussia, Holland, and England.

The Nantucket Inquirer contains an alphabetical list of five hundred and ninety-two persons, who left that place for California during the year just closed.

Mr. Elihu Burritt says, in the *Christian Citizen*, that the Anglo-Saxon race numbers 60,000,000 of human beings, planted upon all the islands and continents of the earth, and increasing everywhere by an intense ratio of progression. He estimates, if no great physical revolution supervenes to check its propagation, that in less than 150 years it will number 800,000,000 of souls, all speaking the same language, centred to the same literature and religion, and exhibiting all its inherent and inalienable characteristics.

Captain J. M. Seofield writes from San Francisco to the New London Star, that William Faulkner, publisher of the Pacific News, has already made 25,000 dollars by printing that sheet only a few months, and asks \$15,000 for one third of the concern. His expenses are at the rate of \$45,000 a year. He keeps his press running constantly, employs two sets of hands, and has ordered from the States a steam press and apparatus for an extensive job office.

A gentleman, says the *Boston Post*, tells us a good story of one of his domestics. Having employed a new female servant, he sat down in the parlor, the evening after, to a "civil game of whist" with his wife and a couple of neighbors. The next morning "my lady," "the help," observed that "the card-playing must be put a stop to, or she should be obliged to leave—she didn't approve of the practice, and never allowed it in families where she lived."

The number of visitors to the British Museum on Boxing Day was 19,986, an increase over 1848 of 7,000.

Publishers' Circular.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

HARPER & BROTHERS have in press "Ned Allen, or the Past Age," 8vo.; "The Pillars of Hercules, or, a Narrative of Travels in Spain and Morocco, in 1848," by David Urquhart, Esq., M.P., 2 vols., 12mo. They publish this week, a new edition of Findlay's Classical Atlas, at a reduced price; The Physiology of Digestion, by Andrew Combe; a second edition of Constance Lindsay.

Harper & Brothers also publish this week, "The History of William the Conqueror," by Jacob Abbott. The *London Examiner* says of the "Marie Antoinette" and "Elizabeth" of the Abbott series: "The plan is a good one. The story is told with a strict regard to historical accuracy, but the features of it, romantic or otherwise, which are most likely to seize the attention of youth, and enlist their sympathies, are brought out with both freedom and prominence; and illustrations of an instructive kind accompany the text. Mr. Abbott has a feeling for the picturesque, as well as active human sympathies. A queen is not a thing of state to him, but 'even a woman,' enjoying or suffering, and with passions neither statelier nor less strong than those of the 'maid that milks and does the meanest chores.' This kind of republicanism is manly and intelligent."

Messrs. Harper & Co. announce (Mr. Thackeray having recovered from his long and serious illness,) that Part IV. of *Pendennis* will be published shortly.

APPLETON & Co. announce "Woman's Friendship," a new work, by the author of *Home Influence*.

BRADBURY & EVANS announce, to be published in March next, price two pence, "The first number of a New Weekly Miscellany of General Litera-

ture," conducted by Mr. CHARLES DICKENS, designed for the entertainment and instruction of all classes of readers, and to help in the discussion of the most important Social Questions of the time.

Aristotle's Rhetoric and Poetics, literally translated, forms the volume of Bohn's Classical Library for January. The new volume of the Standard Library is Junius's Letters, with all the notes of Woodfall's edition, and important additions. The publications of this series are received and are for sale in this city, *wholesale to the trade*, and retail, by BANGS, PLATT & Co.

We would call the attention of booksellers to the advertisement of the Art-Journal, by VIRTUE, in the present number. It is a work which will find ready purchasers throughout the country.

DEWITT & DAVENPORT will publish immediately the second and concluding part of the romance of "Monocypenny," by CORNELIUS MATHEWS.

ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS have in press "Daily Bible Illustrations," being original readings for a year, on subjects from Sacred History, Biography, Geography, Antiquities, and Theology, by John Kitto, D.D., Editor of the "Encyclopædia of Biblical Literature," in 4 vols. 12mo.; The Uses of Adversity, by the Rev. Hermann Hooker; Jane Taylor's Contributions of Q. Q., illustrated with numerous illustrations, by Howland; Foster's Essay on the Evils of Popular Ignorance; The Golden Psalm, by the Rev. S. Dale; The Lighted Valley, or, the Memoir of Miss Bolton; Rutherford's Letters; Marshall on Sanctification; Creation, or, the Bible Consistent with Geology, by the Rev. Dr. Murphy; The Commandment with Promise, by the author of the "First Day of the Week," 16mo., illustrated.

The announcement of a new work by NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE will create great interest among the reading community, as well as among the more prescribed and limited circle of writers and critics. We are glad to learn that Mr. Hawthorne is to give us a novel during the spring, from the press of Messrs. Ticknor, Reed & Fields of this city. Its title is "The Scarlet Letter," and the story is introduced by some autobiographical reminiscences of the author during his late sojourn in the Salem Custom-house. Of Nathaniel Hawthorne, as a man of original and striking genius, the public does not need to be advised. At this present time, no man living, either in Europe or America, is comparable to him as a writer in his peculiar walk. Mr. Whipple, in his last volume of lectures, says finely of this admirable author—"though we cannot do him justice, let us remember the name of Nathaniel Hawthorne, deserving a place second to none in that band of humorists, whose beautiful depth of cheerful feeling is the very poetry of mirth. In ease, grace, delicate sharpness of satire; in the felicity of touch, which often surpasses the felicity of Addison; in a subtlety of insight which often reaches further than the subtlety of Steele; the humor of Hawthorne presents traits so fine as to be almost too excellent for popularity, as, to every one who has attempted their criticism, they are too refined for statement."—*Boston Transcript*.

S. Margaret Fuller (Marchioness Ossoli) has nearly completed, says the *Boston Republican*, an elaborate History of the late Revolutionary movements in Italy, in which will be included extended observations upon the Social, Political, Religious, and Aesthetic condition of the country, notices of its most eminent persons, &c. It is expected to be issued the present season. The author, adds the *Tribune*, may be looked for next summer, on her return to this country, accompanied by her husband and child.

The contents of the new number of the *Quarterly Review* are Natural History of Man; Clergy Relief Bill; Agriculture; Drawing; Memoirs of Lord Cloncurry and Mr. John O'Connell; Free Trade; Venice; Lord Clarendon and the Orange Institution.

The new number of the *Edinburgh* contains Colonization; British Mines; Orange Processions; Grote's Greece; Shirley; Turkey and Christen-

dom; Sanitary Reform; Lamartine's Revolution of 1848.

LONGMAN & Co. have nearly ready the Rev. W. J. Conybeare and the Rev. J. S. Hanson's "Life and Epistles of St. Paul," to be issued in numbers at 2s. each, and completed in two 4to. vols.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES FROM JAN. 19TH TO FEB. 2D.

- Art-Journal (The), for January, 1850. (London and New York: George Virtue.)
- Arnell (D. H.).—The Misfortunes of Teddy O'Brynn; or, How the Devil was caught in the Church on Christmas Day. A Prose Canticle. By David Reeve Arnell. 8vo. pp. 46 (Cincinnati: Stratton & Barnard.)
- Bogatsky's Golden Treasury. 24mo. pp. 384 (New York: Carter & Brothers.)
- Byrne (O.).—A Dictionary of Machines, Mechanisms, Engine Work, and Engineering. Edited by Oliver Byrne. Nos. 1, 2, 8vo. pp. 48 (New York: Appleton & Co.)
- Byron (G. G.).—The Inedited Works of Lord Byron. Part 2, 12mo. pp. 48 (New York: G. G. Byron; R. Martin.)
- Constance Lyndsay; or, The Progress of Error. By C. G. H. 8vo. pp. 116 (New York: Harper & Brothers.)
- Carnochan (J. M.).—A Treatise on the Etiology, Pathology, and Treatment of Congenital Dislocations of the Head of the Femur. Illustrated with plates, by John Murray Carnochan, M.D. 8vo. pp. 235 (New York: S. S. & W. Wood.)
- Dana (J. D.).—Geology of the U. S. Exploring Expedition under Capt. Wilkes. By Jas. D. Dana, A.M. 4to. pp. 768, with a Folio Atlas of 21 plates. (New York: G. P. Putnam.)
- Davies (C.).—Grammar of Arithmetic; or, An Analysis of the Language of Figures and Science of Numbers. By Charles Davies, L.L.D. Pp. 144, 12mo. (New York: Barnes & Co.)
- Desultoria: The Recovered MSS. of an Eccentric. 12mo. pp. 220 (New York: Baker & Scribner.)
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- Forster (W. E.).—William Penn and Thomas B. Macaulay: being brief Observations on the Charges made in Mr. Macaulay's History of England against the Character of William Penn. By W. E. Forster. Revised for the Am. Ed. by the Author. 8vo. pp. 48 (Philadelphia: H. Longstreth.)
- Foster (G. G.).—New York by Gas-Light.
- Frothingham (R.).—History of the Siege of Boston, and of the Battles of Lexington, Concord, and Bunker Hill; also, an Account of the Bunker Hill Monument, with illustrative Documents, by Richard Frothingham, Jr. 8vo. pp. 430. (Boston: Little & Brown.)
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- Sharpe's London Magazine, January, 1850. (London and New York: George Virtue.)
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